

IBN SAUD NOW
TO SOLIDIFY HIS
GAINS IN ARABIANejd Sultan Rules 750,000
Square Miles—Proclaimed
King of the HejazENTERS AGREEMENTS
WITH OTHER RULERSCompact Between Nejd and
Iraq "Regularizes the Posi-
tion of Shammar Tribesmen"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Now that Ibn Saud has been proclaimed King of the Hejaz, thus reviving the glories of the ancient Wahabi empire which ruled over the Holy cities of Mecca and Medina in the early years of the nineteenth century, when Ibn Saud's grandfather was driven out by the forces of the famous Mehmet Ali, the first Khedive of Egypt, the expectation here is that he will be low for a while to consolidate the vast accession of territory which has fallen into his hands since 1921. A penniless fugitive till 1904, when the Shammar tribesmen under the leadership of Ibn Rashid of Haile were masters of Central Arabia owing to the family quarrels of Ibn Saud's uncles, the Nejd ruler since then has gradually enlarged his borders, annexing Katif in 1908 and driving the Turks from the fertile el Hassa in 1914, before the outbreak of the Great War, during which he fought several indecisive engagements with the pro-Turkish Ibn Rashid, whom he finally defeated in 1921, and incorporated the dominions in his own.

Transjordan and Iraq

Next he conquered Jaufr, bringing himself in conflict with the British guardians of Transjordan and, in 1924, turned his attention to the leader of the Hashimite family Hussein, King of the Hejaz, with whom he has long been in enmity.

The British attempt to mediate between the Wahabi leader and his three Hashimite neighbors in the Hejaz, Transjordan, and Iraq failed. Mecca fell on Oct. 13, 1924, and the last stronghold of the Hashimites in the Hejaz followed suit a few weeks ago.

Thus Ibn Saud is now master of territory of some 750,000 square miles, with a population variously estimated at 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. Though he has defeated the Hashimites in the Hejaz, Ibn Saud has apparently decided that it would be wiser not to measure swords with other members of that family in Transjordan and Iraq and he recently entered into agreements with the rulers of both of these districts—the boundary commission established on the neutral zone between Nejd and Transjordan being the first attempt to apply to the shifting sands of Arabia the plan which works so successfully on the Canada-United States border.

Force Behind Wahabism

The agreement between Nejd and Iraq regularizes the position of the Shammar tribesmen who fled to Iraq after the defeat of their leader in 1921. Though Ibn Saud's subjects contain a number of nomad tribes there is a considerable settled population as well as round the numerous oases, and many parts of his dominions, far from being arid desert as is widely believed, contain sufficient pasture for vast herds of sheep, camels and goats, and large tracts of country especially to the northeast, covered with a profusion of flowers and grass after the rainy season.

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Count Volpi to Open
Negotiations on Debt

By Special Cable

Rome, Jan. 12.—Count Volpi, with members of the Italian delegation, left Rome this morning for London to open negotiations for funding the Italian war debt to Great Britain. Last night Count Volpi had his last interview with Benito Mussolini, receiving final instructions. The sittings of the Fascist Grand Council will not be resumed until after the return of Count Volpi, who is a member of the council.

The Chamber assembles Saturday next and will, the following week, begin examination of the Locarno treaties. In the course of the debate it is expected that Signor Mussolini will make an important statement on Italy's foreign policy.

SOCIALISTS IN
FRANCE REFUSE
TO JOIN CABINETBriand Ministry and Doumer-
Financial Plan Meet
With Strong Opposition

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 12.—When Parliament reassembled today, re-elected its presidents, Edouard Herriot in the Chamber of Deputies, and Justin de Selves in the Senate, and fixed its procedure there was a general impression that there was a new alignment of parties. Early in the morning, the Socialists had voted 1768 against 1353, definitely deciding not to participate in any cabinet which may be formed.

The convocation of the Socialist congress itself is an intimation that the Briand Government is not expected to last. The decision could only apply to its successor. Indeed, the Briand Cabinet and President Doumer's financial plan are warmly attacked. It is certain that many Radicals will imitate the example of the Socialists if the latter declare hostility. Aristide Briand, therefore, will face opposition on the Left. The last stronghold of the Hashimites in the Hejaz followed suit a few weeks ago.

Taxes, M. Briand's Skill

Had the Socialists who thus discussed division of the mantle of M. Briand voted for participation, it is obvious the Bloc des Gauches would be reconstituted and the Government immediately doomed.

The vote against participation gives the Government a slightly better chance, because there is not a united bloc. Still it will tax all the parliamentary skill of M. Briand to keep his majority together. The Right is prepared to sell its support dearly. Its spokesmen are asking guarantees that the Left policy is really finished. They object to being used merely to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

Many Observers Think the Situation

is impossible and, therefore, are glad to have electoral reform put in the forefront of the sessional program. There is an inextricable tangle, then it were better to prepare for elections without delay.

Swing to Conservatism

The precise sense of the Socialist motion cannot be mistaken. It gives conditional support to any government seeking reforms establishing peace, on condition that such a government is determined to break every resistance, financial, senatorial and patronal. Therefore, the Government must purchase support by pledging itself to a policy of combat. Yet no Socialist shall be allowed to sit in a Radical Cabinet. There is not the smallest shadow of a possibility.

The motion foresees the possible constitution of a Socialist Cabinet, but it is known that the President of the Republic would not, except in the last extremity, ask the Socialists to form a government. There is also foreseen the possibility of admitting to a Socialist Cabinet, but the difference between the Socialists and the admission of Socialists into a Radical Cabinet is obvious. There must be a Socialist who will lead and the Socialists, who have a majority of the ministers, are presenting the fullest authority.

It is wondered whether the participationist Socialists will break away in spite of the voting, but whatever happens, it would seem difficult again to revive the Left Bloc, with which M. Herriot governed. The swing is undoubtedly toward conservatism. The Conservatives are poising their conditions, and may require ministerial posts. Naturally, these issues relegate even financial issues to second place. Perhaps it is well if the Doumer proposals are to pass without undue attention.

Bill to Change Voting System

PARIS, Jan. 12 (P)—The Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of President Doumergue decided today that the Government should introduce in Parliament before Feb. 1 a bill calling for a return to the arrondissement voting system.

This means that there would be a list of candidates for every district in each city, instead of one general list for each department, as heretofore.

The bill is expected to be opposed strongly by the extremists of the Left as well as the Socialists, while the Moderate Center and Right parties feel that they would be benefited by the new method, should parliamentary dissolution occur.

Farm Co-operatives' Leader
Commends Coolidge PolicyJudge Bingham Outlines
Success of Marketing
Method in America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—While the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations was plunging into the thick of a controversy over a policy of fixing prices on the exportable American crop surplus at the opening session of its four-day meeting, the question of co-operative marketing in its various phases was being taken up simultaneously in discussions before the House of Representatives and committee; and by W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with experts.

The success that the American co-operative marketing has achieved was emphasized in the opening speech by Judge Robert W. Bingham, chairman of the national council, who declared:

"Everything that we asked for; everything that we hoped for has now been given to us in the attitude of the President and his Secretary of Agriculture. We presented a program; we urged that program, and the President studied and listened; and now he has expressed that program more clearly, more definitely and more forcibly than has ever before been done by any Government official in this land."

Marketing Theory Accepted

"We are the followers of the President and the supporters of the Administration in its efforts to carry out the very program which this group presented a year ago."

The theory of co-operative marketing has at least been universally accepted.

Road Builders Told Steam,
Electric, and Gas Lines
Should Co-ordinate

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Co-operation and co-ordination of railroads and automobile trucks and motorbuses lines, rather than competition, is the future problem of transportation, as viewed by Charles H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad. He said so here in the opening session of the convention of the American Road Builders' Association.

"I am fully convinced," he said, "that when we take into consideration extensive traffic derived by railroads from transportation of road-building materials and machinery, gasoline and various allied products, we can feel that railroads have gained more than they have lost through development of highway transportation. In the last five years there has been a steady decline in the number of passengers carried by railroads, but long distance travel on automobiles has been increasing."

Motors for Short Hauls

In speaking of short-distance travel, he remarked that, in his opinion, the private automobile is now, and will continue to be, supreme. Mr. Markham disclaimed the suggestion that railroads meet problems of reduced earnings of local passenger trains, either by substituting self-propelled railway cars for their trains or by operating motorbuses on parallel highways.

"The motorbuses operated by the railroad," he said, "would add to expense of equipment owned and used, while the amount of traffic that might be won back in this way is doubtful. My own view is that the field for motorbuses operation by railroads is exceedingly limited, and that such a field as does exist is principally that of supplementing rather than supplanting existing train service."

"I believe the railroads are not justified in going into operation of self-propelled cars on any extensive scale where they face the prospect that in a few years they may have a considerable investment tied up in equipment for which there is no further use."

The Commutation Field

"I look for the steam and electric railroads to continue to dominate commutation travel in the region of large cities by reason of greater speed which their facilities permit. Railroads can specialize in development of a service to meet opportunities existing under these conditions."

Railroads have the duty to continue to be the chief carriers of persons for long distances. On long-haul freight traffic the motortruck cannot compete with the railroad. One reason is the greater cost of operation. The average freight train carries a load of about 750 tons. It would take 75 motor trucks hauling five tons (which is the maximum load allowed on public highways in many sections of the country) to do the work of an average freight train and many freight trains haul much more than 750 tons. It is obvious that the labor cost of moving such a fleet of trucks would be prohibitive as compared with the labor cost of moving the train.

Factors of Uncertainty
"There are factors of uncertainty in the future of the motor vehicle as a commercial carrier. For example, thus far the operation of motor vehicles as common carriers has not been subject to stringent regulation and it remains to be seen how they will fare under these conditions."

"Another factor of uncertainty is the growing public sentiment against the operation of motor vehicles on highways built largely at public expense. Operators of bus and truck lines should always be required to pay a fair share of the damage caused to light roads by their operation or to pay for the extra cost of construction of heavier roads."

"There are now more than 40 motor vehicles in use for every mile of hard surfaced road in the United States. There is no likelihood that highway transportation ever will be needed to supplement services of railroads in those fields where railroads are supremely fitted for the task of transportation. Railroads are now able to handle all the business

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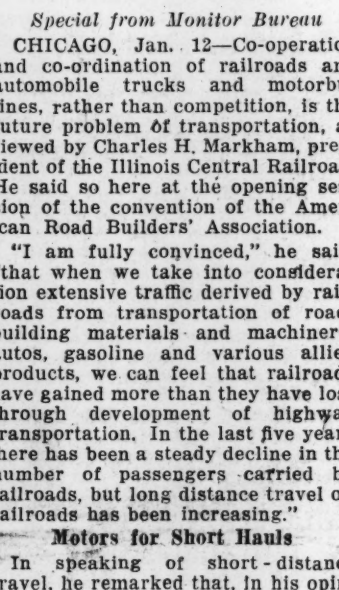
Time Flies

in the new German
Museum in Munich
whereA Day
Can Be Passed
in 50 Seconds!

The description of the
marvelous Planetarium
is but a part of an intensely interesting illustrated story of this great museum

Tomorrow's
MONITOR

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

JUDGE ROBERT W. BINGHAM
Commends President's Farm Policy at
Washington Meeting.CO-OPERATE, NOT
COMPETE, URGES
RAIL PRESIDENTRoad Builders Told Steam,
Electric, and Gas Lines
Should Co-ordinateFRANK O. LOWDEN
Former Illinois Governor, Active for
Agricultural Relief.

accepted, Judge Bingham said, and the farmers are "just on the threshold of the real accomplishments" to be derived from the plan. The present meeting, he said, signifies the final victory, "in the tremendous fight which has been waged for co-operative marketing all over the land."

Opposition to Mr. Bingham's implicit reliance on President Coolidge and the Administration's farm policy of not fixing the price of "the exportable crop surplus developed at a meeting among western delegates. Informally they declared dissatisfaction with the present situation of the western farmer who is now compelled to buy goods "on the high American market, and sell on the cheap world market." Formal demands that the Government fix an export price for the farm surplus are expected in later speeches. It is believed the present conference may largely crystallize agricultural opinion either for or against the Administration's farm and tariff policies.

Policy on Crop Surplus

Judge Bingham in discussing the exportable surplus question and supporting the Coolidge opposition to such a policy, said in part:

"If the exportable surplus is the wheat, which is that Canada, selling more than 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, about three-fourths of the crop, in the world market, with no tariff to help her, with no Government surplus corporation to aid—but with a powerful co-operative marketing association, is able to give

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

WOMEN'S CLUBS
UNITE TO AID
PROHIBITIONFederation, Meeting in Cap-
ital, Plans Vigorous En-
forcement Program

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A proposal to put the force of the 2,500,000 members and the working machinery of the General Federation of Women's Clubs behind a vigorous program for law observance was laid before the opening session of the annual mid-winter board meeting here. The plan, which calls for the establishment of a division of law observance in the federation department of legislation, was drafted by Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indianapolis, first vice-president, was endorsed by the president, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, and met with a very favorable reception at the hands of the members of the board, department chairmen and representatives from the state federations.

"Only the strength of the American home can counteract the effect of the extremely vocal wet minority of this country and the subsidized newspapers which are trying to repeal the prohibition laws and minimize the enforcement," said Mrs. White, in presenting her proposal.

For Educational Campaign

The new division not only would direct an educational campaign upon the American home, building sentiment for law observance, but would aim at strategic points in the prohibition struggle, including a survey of law enforcement in the courts from the police to the federal courts.

"Our Department of Legislation is created for the enactment of laws to accomplish certain definite purposes," said Mrs. White. "The purpose is not accomplished unless the law, when enacted, is observed and enforced. The various departments are concerned with the observance of the laws which they have secured, but there is no department which is concerned with the observance or enforcement of the prohibition law. The federation has gone on record many times as favoring full prohibition and the enforcement of prohibition laws. The enforcement of the prohibition law must begin with observance at home. The federation has no machinery for enforcing law—that belongs to the courts. The federation can help immeasurably in the enforcement by finding out what the courts are doing. Knowledge of the procedure and output of courts is an end aim to good government—it is not essential to make public the information obtained."

Influence of Federation Shown

The growing importance of the federation as a factor in national affairs is shown in the recommendations which are to come before the board from the federation departments. Laws to assure the rights of American Indians, tending inevitably toward the abolition of the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, Mr. Atwood, of California, chairman of the Indian Committee.

"It is a graceful gesture to give the Indian a vote," said Mrs. Atwood today. "But it takes more than a vote to put him in possession of all the rights of citizenship."

"He should have the right of peaceful assembly. He should not be subject to arrest without a warrant, nor his house to search without a warrant. If his property rights were secured to him under the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, I do not think that he would need so much protection for his person as is now provided for by the agents under the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

A proposal for a federal law to be approved by the Department of the Interior to promote diversification inside federal prisons, and to sell the products to offices, institutions and departments, of the Federal Government.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

FIRST NATIONAL BANK ADDS
FOUR NEW BOARD MEMBERSBoston Institution Elects Clifton H. Dwinell President to
Succeed D. G. Wing, Who Becomes Chairman

The First National Bank of Boston today added four new members to its directorate, elected Clifton H. Dwinell, senior vice-president, to the presidency, and named several assistant vice-presidents. Mr. Dwinell succeeds Daniel G. Wing, who was elected to fill the newly established position of chairman of the board. The new directors are Mr. Dwinell, Charles A. Stone, Morgan Butler and Sinclair Weeks.

Mr. Wing in his report to the officers of the bank pointed out that during the last few years there has been a considerable increase in the size of the bank and an extension of its many activities. He added:

"Not only are our local deposits materially larger, but new departments, made possible by the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, such as our foreign and trust departments, are fast assuming proportions of size and importance."

The rapid development of our South American and Cuban branches, our London and Paris offices, and the First National Corporation—which we own—also require more and more careful thought and supervision. Dwinell, for many years senior vice-president, brings to his position as president long experience and thorough familiarity with the bank's business.

This division of executive duties will permit me, as chairman of the board, to devote more time to the consideration of general policies and to give personal attention to the development of the bank.

The officers follow: Assistant vice-presidents: W. G. Bartlett, E. W. Owen, L. M. Little, W. L. Gray, A. S. North, J. R. Morse was appointed assistant cashier. H. Andrews was made trust officer.

The full board: Robert Amory, Calvin Austin, Frederick Ayer, Charles G. Bancroft, Edward E. Blodgett, Roland W. Boyden, Edwin P. Brown, George W. Eaton, Louis F. Butler, Morgan Butler, Earle P. Charlton, Walton L. Crocker, Carl F. Denner, B. H. Bristow, E. W. Clifton, H. Dwinell, H. Wendell Endicott, Wilmet R. Evans, W. Cameron Forbes, P. Abbot Goodhue, Levi H. Greenwood, Frank J. Hale, Frank B. Hopewell, Henry Hornblower, Matt B. Jones, Frederic C. McDuffie, John B. Macomber, Everett Moras, Andrew J. Peters, Andrew G. Pierce Jr., C. G. Rice, Gifford K. Simonds, Philip L. Slingsby, Nathaniel Stevens, Charles Stone, James J. Storrow, Paul M. Warburg, Sinclair Weeks, Albert B. Wells, Daniel G. Wing, Sidney W. Winslow Jr.

Other officers are: Executive vice-presidents, B. W. Trafford, C. F. Weed, C. H. Cox; vice-presidents, P. E. Presbrey, O. Olsen, J. D. Brennan, W. F. Beniker, G. W. Hyde, E. R. Rooney, D. A. de Menocal, C. E. Spencer Jr., C. F. Mills, W. O. LeFavre, H. G. Emerson, T. W. Murray, H. E. Bothfield, A. F. Hazden.

Hearing Given on Bills
-Making Two-Party TicketElection Laws Committee Hears Plea for Meas-
ures Abolishing Present Non-Partisan SystemTwo bills designed to abolish
non-partisan elections in the city of
Boston were given hearing before
the Massachusetts Legislature's Com-
mittee on Election Laws today.

Evidence advanced by proponents of the bills asserted that the non-partisan system had resulted in failure through multiplicity of candidates, and the fact that no single candidate has received the votes of a majority of the entire electorate.

Elijah Adlow, Representative from Boston, introduced and led the discussion on a bill providing for the nomination and election under political party designations of the Mayor and councilors of the city. The non-partisan system, he contended, has given Boston bad government, with a constantly increasing tax rate and administrative irregularities of all sorts.

"Only 25 per cent of the electorate chose Mr. Nichols," he said. "The present system is not fair to the voters, for those who voted for five or six of the recent minor candidates are wasting their votes. It is not fair to ask a man to waste his vote, and that is what the present system does. Let us have two candidates only."

"The non-partisan system induces hypocrisy," Mr. Adlow continued. "Mr. Nichols, who has been elected Mayor, during the campaign his speeches fairly bloomed with nonpartisan utterances. Today he is running for another office on a partisan ticket. He's a pure Democrat now. They just play the non-partisan game for what there is in it. The present system is developing no leaders in party or civic affairs. A competent city committee chairman could better expose possible maladministration in city government than a finance commission which, to my knowledge, never has called any man before the bar of justice—and I imagine that in the last 17 years there must have been a little graft, even discounting to the full the many rumors we hear."

"If the majority in Boston are Democrats, and they want a Democratic Mayor, they have a right to have one."

William I. Hennessey, Senator from Boston, spoke in advocacy of his bill, which provides that a municipal primary shall be held in November, and that the two highest candidates shall run on the final ticket.

Hearing was given also on the bill of Representative William P. Prendergast of Boston relative to the number of names necessary on nomination papers for the office of mayor, councilor and school committee in Boston. Mr. Prendergast, explaining his bill, said he believed the candidate should be made to qualify more fully than heretofore, and therefore provided that for mayor 10,000 signatures would be required, for school committee 5000 and for city council 1000.

SCHOOLHOUSE
PLANS OUTLINED\$13,000,000 Program Laid
Before Mayor Nichols

The Boston School Committee consulted with Mayor Nichols today on a program involving expenditures of \$13,000,000 for the construction of new schoolhouses. The plans provide for raising half the money out of the taxes and borrowing the other half through the issue of short-term bonds.

Mayor Nichols said in view of the present condition of the city financially he believed this plan to be practical. He said he did not want, however, to be placed in the position of doing away with or trying to do away with the pay-as-you-go policy which has been in effect since 1909.

Present conditions, he said, made it seem but fair to the tax payer to divide the burden between the present and the near future. Under the program of the committee \$4,000,000 will be spent the first year, \$3,000,000 the second, \$3,000,000 the third and \$3,000,000 the fourth. He understood that the bill will be presented to the Legislature at once.

MAYOR MAKES MORE
CUTS IN PAY ROLLOrders Assessors Dropped,
Charging Absenteeism

Steps toward reorganization of another department of the city of Boston, this one being the assessors, was begun today by Mayor Nichols. The Mayor directed Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the board of assessors, to drop from the pay roll some seven or eight second assistant assessors who were reported to be habitually absent from their places without leave or explanation. "Employees of the city of Boston must take their positions seriously and either do the work for which they contract to do or leave the city employ," the Mayor said. "These men, I understand, came and went as they pleased. Such a state of affairs as this is impossible. I directed Mr. Kelly to drop their names from the list as employees."

"I never said anything of that sort or anything remotely resembling it," Mr. Nichols said in a statement given out, accepted an invitation to a dinner given by the Anti-Saloon League will give at the McAlpin Hotel on Jan. 16, and said that at this dinner he will have a "showdown" on the statements attributed to him by the New York City press.

"I am going to show up the conspiracy that exists to trick dry leaders into statements that can be twisted so as to indicate that prohibition is a failure and that the drys are long term enemies continued. 'I demand a showdown. I will first show up the conspirators.'

"After personally delving for six months into the labyrinth of alcoholic-beverage operations in Europe and seeking the facts as to the truth in every licensing country bordering on the Baltic Sea, I am ready to demonstrate that the Volstead Act is by far more effective as a bulwark to the safety and happiness of the human race than any so-called licensing system in existence."

"I will heartily on an Anti-Smuggling Conference I attended in Geneva in September with delegates from the League of Nations and almost every country in Europe there present, and I will show that the extent of these run operations throws into the shade the wildest yarns that have yet been devised by the romantic representatives of the international brewers, concerning the amount and the quality of hard liquor now used in the United States."

"The Volstead Act is not a failure, and prohibition will not safely through its present troubled waters, despite the fact that a lot of pirate ships must first be sunk."

Brooklyn Elevated
MAY BE REMOVED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Mayor James J. Walker and Borough President Joseph A. Guider of Brooklyn, have both signified their intention to take early steps to do away with the Fulton Street elevated structure. The plan is to take down the tracks in lower Fulton Street, the principal business street of the borough.

This is in accordance with the city program to gradually do away with all elevated lines and construct subways instead. The problem is one of finding means to adequately take care of the heavy traffic which now passes over this line.

GENEVA ARMS DELEGATES
By Special Cable
GENEVA, Jan. 12.—The newspaper Basler Nachrichten reports that the German Government may have a difficulty in choosing delegates for the preparatory disarmament commission, because it desires to appoint experts irrespective of political opinions, while the various parties desire equal representation.

COAL CONFEREES
ABANDON EFFORT
FOR AGREEMENT

Deadlock Over Arbitration
the Cause—Each Side
Blames the Other

STATEMENT ASSAILS
MR. LEWIS' ATTITUDE

Miners' Head Then Denounced
Stand Taken by Operators—
Wanted to Continue

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (P)—Each side blaming the other for stubborn refusal to recede from the positions taken, the anthracite joint conference broke up today. This left the wage negotiations practically where they were when begun six months ago and, in the meantime, the 158,000 mine workers on strike since Sept. 1 will remain idle.

Each side issued a statement after the break-up.

John J. Lewis, head of the miners, said that the responsibility for the failure to agree and a continuance of the strike rests entirely with the anthracite operators "who thus arrogantly refused to make any contribution toward industrial peace."

"As predicted in my statement yesterday made to the conference, the operators were determined to break up the conference without an agreement. After a period of discussion this morning the operators moved an adjournment without delay, and demanded that the mine workers second the motion. Conscious of all responsibility and still imbued with the hope that an agreement might be reached through the operators abandoning arbitration, the mine workers refused to do so."

"The operators later seconded their own motion, and the chairman put the question as to adjournment. Under these circumstances the mine workers recognized that they could not, through their own efforts, keep the conference in session without the operators present and reluctantly voted for the motion."

"The mine workers profoundly regret that the operators maintained throughout the session the same unyielding attitude which they evidenced when the negotiations began six months ago at Atlantic City, and which they have maintained ever since. The responsibility for the failure to agree and a continuance of the strike rests entirely with the anthracite operators' interests, who thus arrogantly refused to make any contributions toward industrial peace."

RUBBER TRADE STUDIES SUPPLY

Plan for American Action Discussed at Meeting of Industry's Leaders

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (P)—The demand of American consumers for cheaper rubber through development of American-controlled sources is expected to take definite shape at a meeting of the board of directors of the Rubber Association of America.

W. C. Rutherford, retiring president of the association, has suggested that plantations be acquired by American interests in the Philippines and in Dutch East India. This, he said, should not be construed as "an act of reprisal," because of Great Britain's restrictions on its rubber output, but as "good business."

Already the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has taken an initial step toward development of American plantations by obtaining from the Republic of Liberia a 99-year lease on 1,000,000 acres of land and a 200-acre matured plantation. Officials are planning to spend \$100,000 in improvement.

Hoover Plan Opposed

Dissenting from this movement, Leland L. Summers, chairman of the Foreign Mission of the War Industries Board during the war, said that methods proposed by Herbert Hoover Secretary of Commerce to aid the foreign trade situation would place American industry "under the Government's thumb."

Mr. Hoover, discussing monopolies of raw materials, including rubber, by foreign groups, advocated among other steps development of the products in other countries. Mr. Summers said the British control of rubber was not unfair and that the present situation would soon be relieved by the development of the Dutch rubber trade.

Mr. Summers paid tribute to the fairness of Winston Churchill, British Secretary for the Colonies, with whom he came in close contact during the war, and said it was impossible that proper overtures to him would not receive courteous consideration.

Officers Are Elected

The annual election of officers of the association was held immediately after the general meeting convened. J. C. Weston, president of the Ajax Rubber Company of New York, was elected president. G. M. Stadelman, president of the Good year Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, O., was elected first vice-president and C. B. Seger, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Rubber Company, was chosen second vice-president.

Five new directors were elected for three years, as follows: George B. Dryden, Dryden Rubber Company, Chicago; E. B. Germain, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corporation, Buffalo; A. B. Newhall, Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass.; William O'Neill, General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O.; and W. O. Rutherford, the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, O.

While none of those participating would comment, it was learned that Sumatra and the Philippines, among other sites, were under consideration for location of plantations. There was no disposition at the meeting to see in the plan any hope for alleviation of the present rubber price levels, since several years would be required to bring the plantings to maturity, but rather as a future protection against foreign monopolistic control of an essential raw material.

JOURNALISTS PLAN WORLD MEETING

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Walter Williams,

EVENTS TONIGHT

Library talk at Women's City Club of Boston, "Serbian Art and Literature," by Mrs. Ruth Farnam, 40 Beacon Street, 8:30.

Lecture on program to be played by Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theatre, Jan. 14, by Joseph P. Wagner, conductor of Boston City Symphony Orchestra, Reed Hall, Episcopal Theological School, Brattle Street, 8.

Second reading in "The Knights of Aristophanes," Harvard Classical Club, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Address, "Geology of the Chignik, Alaska, Area," by Prof. R. F. Knapp, Harvard University Museum, 8.

Meeting and dinner, Norwich Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue.

Twelfth annual charity assembly of International Club of Boston, 214 Dudley Street, 8.

Meeting of Greater Boston Association of Guardians of Camp Fire Girls, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 7:30.

Fourth annual style show of National Wholesale Shoe Association, Mechanics Building, 5; continuing through Thursday.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Copley—"The Sport of Kings," 8:15.

Holla—"The Girl from the North Country," 8:15.

Kelth—"Vaudeville," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Applesauce," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Tremont—"Louie the Fourteenth," 8:15.

Repro—"Much Ado About Nothing," 8:15.

Photoplays

Colonial—"The Day After," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Current events class at Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 11.

Assembly at Navy Yard Plant Engineers' Club members, 2:30; meeting at City Club, 6:30.

Address, "The Measure of Man," by the Rev. John Nicolai Mark of Fall River, Rotary Club luncheon, City Club auditorium, 12:30.

Address by Miss Eva Walsh Hill of the Repertory Theatre of Boston, College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, auspices of dramatic club of the college, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 4.

Water colors and reproductions of North American wild flowers by Mary Vaux Walcott, auspices of Smithsonian Institution, Horticultural Hall, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Paintings by Colin A. Scott, former professor of education, Mount Holyoke College, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, continuing through Jan. 31.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$4.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.50. Single copies, 15c. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates for the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptances for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

president of the Press Congress of the World and dean of the school of journalism of the University of Missouri, is making arrangements for the next meeting of the congress, to be held in Europe in 1926. A list of international committee appointments by Dean Williams was recently announced.

The beginnings of the organization date back to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904. Dr. Williams was made world's fair commissioner to the foreign press and sent abroad. His journey brought not only immediate publicity to the St. Louis fair, but it prompted the coming of more foreign newspaper men than had ever before attended an American exposition.

NO GOVERNMENT FORMED IN SYRIA

M. de Jouvenel Rejects Taj Eddins' Conditions

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12—The elections to the new assemblies are only partial throughout Syria. None have been held in Damascus where the siege has not been lifted, while a widespread boycott exists at Homs and Hamal, keen rivalry only being reported at Aleppo. The new Syrian Government has not been formed. Sheikh Taj Eddin, to whom the French offered the presidency, having notified Henry de Jouvenel, the High Commissioner, the conditions on which he was prepared to form a cabinet. M. de Jouvenel rejected them and the parleys were interrupted.

M. de Jouvenel in the meantime has appointed a French officer as acting Governor, and it is reported that the appointment has been made permanent, his authority extending to all districts in Syria except Lebanon. In connection with the Syrian agitation in favor of reducing Greater Lebanon to its original dimensions, the inhabitants of Baalbek have petitioned M. de Jouvenel to restore the ancient city to the Syrian state, while the inhabitants of Hauran, where the Druses live, ask complete separation.

In view of the continued Druse belligerence, France has commenced a new encircling movement, hoping to strike a decisive blow at Djebel Druse. The Arabs here declare that the offensive will not succeed, the Druses being stronger than ever. Soviet aid expected even being hinted at.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; fresh westerly winds.

New England: Fairly cloudy and colder tonight; snow flurries in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness; followed by rain or snow, with rising temperature; fresh north and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)		
Atlantic City	30	Memphis
Boston	33	Montreal
Buffalo	35	New Orleans
Calgary	32	New York
Chicago	32	Philadelphia
Denver	18	Pittsburgh
Des Moines	41	Portland, Me.
Eastport	26	Portland, Ore.
Galveston	40	St. Paul
Hatteras	40	St. Louis
Helena	22	Seattle
Kansas City	40	Washington
Los Angeles	58	

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:43 P. M.
Wednesday, 9:39 A. M.
Light all vehicles at 5:02 P. M.

FARM CO-OPERATIVES' LEADER COMMENDS COOLIDGE POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

greater returns to the wheat growers of Canada than the wheat growers of our own great states like Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota? "The Canadians are organized; only a small part of our growers has learned organization. It is not the tariff which counts; it is organization which alone can enable the farmers of this country to get the benefit of their own good wheat, either in the face of a tariff or in the absence of a tariff."

Organization Pleased

"Freight rates do not make any difference in this relative statement. Climate makes no difference. World markets make no difference. The tariff itself seems to be working the other way. The one difference is made by co-operative organization. "I refuse to believe that it is the exportable surplus which breaks the farmer when I see that the same type of problem prevails with the crops that have only a domestic surplus and frequently with crops that have no surplus at all."

"Let us stand absolutely behind the President. He has trusted us. He has adopted our program. Our faith and

honor are irrevocably committed to the program he adopted at our urgent suggestion."

Frank C. Lowden of Illinois, in 1920 a formidable candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, was a central figure in the succession of conferences and an influence of recognized potentiality in all of the relief preparations.

Marketing Problem Stressed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—Co-operative marketing is the greatest need of the American farmer, in the opinion of 31.7 per cent of the 4100 representative farmers who made a survey for Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. More than 50 per cent stressed solution of the marketing problem as the paramount need of the farmer.

The greatest need is education, especially in business matters, 14.3 per cent believe. Only 3.4 per cent indicate that present freight rates are the cause of farmers' troubles.

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With our New York, London, and Paris Shops each competing for Supremacy in Shirt Fitting, we are ever increasing our Prestige as Foremost Shirtmakers.

CO-OPERATE, SAYS RAIL PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

offered them. They had last year the greatest loaded car movement in their history, exceeding by 1,000,000 cars the number handled in any previous year."

Tribute to highway transportation development was paid by Mr. Markham.

"It has helped," he said, "rural isolation and urban provincialism. It has made good schools and other refining influences of civilization more widely available. It has aided in development of rural mail and shipping points and the cost of moving goods consumed on farms from railway shipping points. It has provided outdoor recreation for millions of our people. It has helped tremendously living conditions, thought, culture and the very lives of the American people."

Road Builders of Nation Discuss Future Problems

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (P)—Road building in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America was the objective of the National Road Builders' Conference, which opened at the Hotel Roosevelt with a general session of highway men from foreign countries opening their twenty-third annual convention here.

Speech-making vied with an exhibition of \$3,000,000 worth of road-making machinery and materials brought here on 307 freight cars. William H. Connell, president of the association and acting secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, said that the road-building industry was in its infancy, with only 46,000 miles of the 3,000,000 miles of roads in the United States paved.

Mr. Connell predicted that expenditures for highways probably will not increase in the same proportion as they have since the end of the World War, but "the additional mileage of hard-surfaced roads necessary to meet the highway transportation demands will result in a substantial increase in the highway expenditure each year for an indefinite time."

That no highway should be constructed at a cost in excess of its earning, that \$1,360,000,000 is saved annually in the United States in motor vehicle operating costs as a result of the construction of 133,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads and 135,000 miles of gravel roads since 1904, was pointed out by Mr. Connell. He based the savings on a 25 per cent higher operating cost on dirt roads than on hard-surfaced roads and 10 per cent higher on dirt than on gravel.

The average cost of the several types of hard-surfaced roads used in the United States was fixed at approximately \$33,200 a mile and gravel at \$10,000 a mile.

Montrose, Colo., Claims "Spotless" Town Record

MONTROSE, Colo., Jan. 11 (Special)—What is claimed here to be a record for American cities was established at Montrose during 1925 when the twelve months passed without a crime being committed, without a theft reported and without an arrest.

The justice blotter is a blank and the Police of the Peace and the Marshal have nothing to do but play checkers. The 3600 inhabitants of the San Luis Valley town point with pride to their record of "no burglaries, robberies, holdups or crime of any kind."

ST. LOUIS RECORDS BUSY RIVER SEASON

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Mississippi River at this point has not closed this winter, but within the last two or three weeks floating ice has brought traffic to a standstill after one of the longest and most prosperous seasons in the history of the river. The Government service known as the Mississippi Warrior line is yet operating from Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, and with the disappearance of ice, which usually comes late in February, through traffic will be resumed.

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WAR PICTURES ARE PROTESTED

Chicago School Head Writes
Against Battle Scenes
in Classrooms

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—A controversy over the fitness of such paintings as "The Spirit of '76" and pictures which glorify war, to hang in public school classrooms has been launched by an editorial on war suggestions in the schools, written by William McAndrew, superintendent of schools of Chicago, in the current number of the Educational Review.

Mr. McAndrew's statement in opposition to the display of pictures which "perpetuate the war spirit" was prominently displayed in a large daily newspaper and led to the holding of a protest meeting for next Tuesday by the Reserve Officers' Association, which interprets the educator's remarks to mean "militant pacifism."

The association has invited all patriotic and military societies to hear speakers including J. Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator, and Col. Henry A. Allen in protest against what they hold an attempt to spread the doctrine of pacifism in the public schools of Chicago. Specific reference is made to a booklet published some months ago by the Society for Peace Education, which makes an analysis of the amount of military propaganda in history textbooks.

Statements of the Chicago educator which aroused the controversy refer to the disappearance in schools of the United States of pictures which tend to glorify "past barbaric necessities" and include the following:

"To join with armed nations of the world in maintaining peace, to grant the need of an armed police of an international league to preserve order, to accept as necessary for such police effective munitions, the average American teacher agrees. But to believe that such preparedness requires an adulation of glory or that past barbaric necessities must be attractively drilled into the minds of school children, is not part of the equipment of the present-day schoolmaster."

"We're with the virile gentlemen in Washington who believe that we can abrogate fool practices between nations without any loss of manliness or courage."

"You may be sure that the instinctive desire to perpetuate the war spirit is strong among us when so many Congressmen negotiate the sending of discarded ordnance from arsenals to their home towns and get them set up in the public parks. "Chicago schools have the most numerous framed picture display of any city in the country. It is extremely rare to find a picture of a battle or a general."

The Chicago Public School Art Society, an association which for more than 30 years has provided copies of masterpieces for public schools, has always observed a policy of barring pictures intended to glorify war and has chosen as far as possible those which appeal to the normal experience of a child, Miss Frances Walsh, secretary stated.

TEACHERS POORLY PAID
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31 (Special Correspondence)—Richmond school

World News in Brief

Paris (AP)—On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of women to the bar in France it was disclosed that there now are 137 women advocates practicing at the Paris bar. Less than 20 are practicing barristers in the courts, however, the others being salaried employees in law offices where they prepare briefs, interview clients, etc.

Cumberland, Md. (AP)—An ordinance changing the name of Wine Street to Glenwood Street has been passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor. Practically every resident of the street requested the change in a petition which asserted that the name "Wine Street" had been a source of ridicule and annoyance.

Sacramento, Calif. (AP)—Mary Pickford, her mother and two other persons, not including Douglas Fairbanks, have filed articles of incorporation for a \$1,500,000 company to be known as the Mary Pickford Company to produce, distribute and exhibit motion pictures.

Washington (AP)—The celebration of the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British has been brought before Congress by James A. Gallivan (D.),

teachers in practically all lines are more poorly paid than are teachers in Birmingham, Ala.; Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Omaha, Neb., and Dayton, O. It has been learned through a committee from the City School Board, which was appointed to make an investigation. The board has decided, however, that the present revenues of the city do not warrant an increase in salaries.

PROGRESSIVES STILL ON FENCE

Canadian Third Party Not
Yet Decided How It
Shall Vote

OTTAWA, Jan. 12 (Special)—The struggle between the Liberals and the Conservatives for the Progressive support and with it the right to govern, continued yesterday with unabated fervor. Arthur Meighen's amendment to the address assailing the Government for continuing in office while in a minority position in the House of Commons is affording ample scope for attack and defense of the King administration.

Archibald Carmichael of Kindersley, Sask., stated the case for the Progressives in the clearest way. Seven of them, he said, could decide the fate of the Government, either handing its power over to the Conservatives or else causing a general election, in view of the fact that the Conservative Party had polled a plurality of some 200,000 votes in the recent elections, and reduced the Liberal representation in the House from 117 to 101. He thought that the Progressives stood for defense of the people as a whole. The items contained in the speech from the throne were very enticing, he admitted, but they had been instigated obviously by fear rather than conviction.

His words were roundly applauded by the Conservatives. R. S. White and R. B. Bennett, Conservative members for Mount Royal and Calgary, respectively, spoke at considerable length in an effort to convince the House of the unconstitutionality of Mr. King's act in calling Parliament, while E. M. MacDonald, Minister of National Defense, and Lucien Cannon of Dorchester, Que., were stalwart defenders of their chief.

**JUGOSLAVS FIND
FORGED CURRENCY**

By Special Cable
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 12.—Public interest in the Hungarian counterfeiting scandal is augmented here by the fact that in Yugoslavia more than 7,000,000 dinars in forged currency was found, according to an investigation by the Yugoslav police the counterfeit notes were made at Bellefeld, Germany, but it is probable that they are part of the forgery connected with the Hungarian output.

The Belgrade Government is following events closely, and as soon as the investigation is completed, it is proved that the Bellefeld forgery is connected with the Hungarian Government may, in agreement with other members of the Little Entente and France, take steps against the conspirators who evidently aimed at a political disturbance to upset peace.

"POLITICAL" AND "JURIDICAL" CASES OVERLAP AT THE HAGUE

International Tangles Generally Contain Both Elements,
and Are Correspondingly Difficult
of Settlement

THE HAGUE, Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—As has been pointed out in a previous article, the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague has few precedents to work upon and is to a very great extent breaking new ground. Its greatest difficulty doubtless lies in the overlapping of "political" and "juridical" disputes.

Quite obviously, in the event of a dispute arising over an unjust provision in some treaty, whereas the League of Nations Council might bring about a modification of the treaty which would make for peace, the Court might be compelled by a legal interpretation of the treaty to give a verdict which might conceivably lead to hostilities. Roughly speaking, by a "justiciable" dispute is meant a dispute which can be, and is to be, decided according to law, and a "political" dispute is one in which law does not apply.

But in practice international disputes generally contain at the same time juridical and political elements mixed in different degrees. It is for this reason that so great difficulty has been found in fixing, for the purposes of arbitration treaties, the precise limits within which the contracting states are prepared to submit to juridical settlement disputes which may arise between them.

A Twofold Power
It is worth remembering that, besides being a Court of Law, as laid down in Article 38 of its statute, the Permanent Court also possesses the power to decide a case ex aequo et bono if the parties agree thereto. Thus, although many governments, including the British Government, feel that political disputes can best be settled by a political body, such as the Council of the League, the Court can already, without any extension of its powers, take up disputes which, in the intention of the parties are to be dealt with, either in part or as a whole, by the application of pure equity and justice.

This function of the Court is not generally taken into consideration, but it is giving rise in Europe to a number of important arbitration treaties. Every member of the League is compelled by the Covenant to submit its disputes to the conciliatory procedure of the League Court, but as a general rule only such countries as accept the jurisdiction of the Court by signing the "optional clause" are under an obligation to submit their disputes to The Hague for decision.

"Justiciable" Disputes
Even then the "optional clause" refers only to so-called "justiciable" disputes, as laid down in Art. 36 of the statute, concerning: (a) "The interpretation of a treaty; (b) any question of international law; (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; and (d) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation."

It would, therefore, seem that the disputes submitted to the court are much more limited in number than those submitted to the League Council. But in this respect the increasing number of arbitration treaties is of the very first importance. There is, for example, the Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement, signed on Oct. 28, 1924, between Italy and Switzerland—one of the most comprehensive international agreements for compulsory arbitration ever concluded, since, under its provisions, all disputes of any nature whatsoever can, if not settled by diplomatic negotiations, or through the intervention of a permanent commission of conciliation, be brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice.

If the Court is of opinion that the dispute is not of a legal nature, it will, under Art. 14 of the said Treaty, decide it ex aequo et bono. Although no case has so far been brought before the Court under a

strictly legal nature, such as are outlined in the "optional clause," but also with the much more dangerous disputes of a political category. This, it is felt in Geneva as well as at The Hague, would be enormously increased were the United States, so strong a supporter of international arbitration, to adopt the statute of the Permanent Court and too little to the League Council and too little to the Permanent Court.

The Danish delegation to the League Assembly in 1925 gave evidence of this feeling by proposing the establishment of permanent conciliation commissions attached to the Court. There are already in existence numerous treaties, bilateral or collective, which provide for a special procedure of conciliation to be applied prior to the submission of a case to the Court, but the object of the Danish proposal was to simplify and co-ordinate the existing procedure of conciliation by setting up some central and permanent machinery, connected with the Court only by certain personal links.

Trust in Court Growing
The Danish proposal was adjourned to a subsequent session of the Assembly, but it is interesting in that it denotes the growing trust in Europe in the Court's abilities to deal not only with disputes of a

GERMAN FLEET TRAPPED IN ICE

Soviets Refuse Help to Out-
going Vessels, but Aid
Those Inward Bound

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
BREMEN (via mail to London), Jan. 12.—A fleet of 18 German freight steamships from Bremen have been caught in the ice fields of the Gulf of Finland in an attempt to return from Leningrad. The ships have been ice-bound for more than a week and are running short of food.

The German Ambassador at Moscow, at the instance of the Bremen Shipowners' Association, requested the Russian Government to send provisions by airplane to the crews of the imprisoned vessels. To the surprise of the German shipowners, the Soviets maintain that as the Leningrad icebreakers are short of coal they cannot send rescue.

To this contention the owners of the ships replied that they never would have allowed the Soviets to charter their vessels had not a definite pledge been given by the Russian Government that the entrances to Leningrad would under all circumstances be kept open during the entire winter, and that at certain times each week new Russian icebreakers would be put at the disposal of the ships.

The Bremen shipowners say this promise has not been kept, and that the icebreakers have lately abandoned the vessels for weeks at a time. The charge is made that although consideration is shown to incoming vessels with cargoes for Soviets aboard, no consideration is shown to unloaded outward-bound boats.

The Admiralty has decided to send warships to the Gulf of Finland to act as icebreakers as soon as the Soviet Government has accorded the necessary permission to enter its territorial waters. The battleship Hessen is held under steam at Kiel in readiness to start at a moment's notice. The temperature of the northern Baltic today is 15 below zero and the exact positions of the imperiled ships are undetermined.

**Finnish Aviators Carry
Food to Icebound Ships**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Helsingfors reports that 35 vessels are frozen in the ice near Hokkand Island in the Gulf of Finland. The persistence of Arctic cold and the increasing thickness of the ice are said to aggravate the dangerous position of the trapped ships' crews, which are suffering from lack

of food and fuel. Two German steamships are reported to have sunk. Finnish army aviators, braving the severity of the weather, have flown from Viborg and Helsingfors and thrown hundreds of pounds of provisions upon the ice near the imprisoned vessels.

Reuter says the Finnish Government has been obliged to refuse the German request that an icebreaker be sent to the rescue.

BRITISH AIMING AT COMPROMISE

Miners Realize They Will
Not Get Property by
Confiscation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 12.—Sir Francis Joseph, chairman of the North Staffordshire Colliery Owners' Association proposes the closing of the poorer British coal mines to reduce the redundant output and thereby raise prices. The Government, he said, in a speech at Stoke-on-Trent must preserve the coal industry, but not all coal mines, and a money levy should be made upon the mines left open to compensate those closed down.

This proposal is one of the schemes now under discussion here for meeting the national coal industry crisis, which will come to a head when the government's coal subsidy expires next May.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a statement today, published estimates of the ultimate cost of this subsidy at £50,000,000, and the fact that it cannot be continued indefinitely is now increasingly recognized in labor as well as in owner circles.

Frank Varley, one of the miners' representatives, stated to the Coal Commission that those he represented realize they were "not going to get property by confiscation." The stage is thus set for a compromise which is expected in informed circles to include the regrouping of the better mines under private management, with some temporary lengthening of the miner's day until the situation is restored, the Government to buy out the royalties where these impede reorganization.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE TO MEET

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Jan. 12.—In accordance with the resolution of the last assembly of the League of Nations a special meeting of the committee on intellectual co-operation will be held in Paris on Jan. 14, with the object of co-ordinating public and private methods of instructing youth.

BALKAN PACT IS ANTICIPATED

On Its Realization Greece
Will Propose a Reduction
of Armaments

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Jan. 12.—General Pangalos expresses the hope that Greece will soon be ready to start conversations for a Balkan pact, which will be far more important than all others, because from times immemorial the Balkans have been considered Europe's underbox.

Greece, he stresses, desires to consolidate peace because it does not aspire to territorial aggrandizement, neither does it allow others to interfere with its sovereign rights. When a Balkan pact is realized Greece will be the first to propose a reduction of armaments.

Answering the exaggerated press comments, Georges Rouffos denies that the Serbian Minister put as a prior condition for the conclusion of a Balkan pact, the solution of questions pending between Greece and Serbia, and affirms that Mr. Gavrilovitch, the Serbian Minister, only declared to him that his Government favored a pact and considered it convenient to proceed with the preliminary labor in preparation of the ground, after the example of Locarno.

Knowing that the basis of the Locarno accords, adds Mr. Rouffos, is the strict maintenance of the frontiers established by treaties and absolute respect of sovereign rights of the contracting states, all the elements tending to prejudice the progress of the discussions will be eliminated.

NEW JERSEY ADDS TO FOREST LANDS

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The forestry division of the Department of Conservation and Development of New Jersey has added 2471 acres of forest preserve during the past year. The department intends to build up an area of not less than 200,000 acres of state forest land. The largest acquired acreage has been in Burlington County. The additional areas thus obtained have been purchased at a cost of \$5 an acre. The 1925 Legislature appropriated \$30,000 for land acquisition purposes. New Jersey now has 2,000,000 acres of forest land.

New Jersey annually consumes 600,000,000 board feet of timber and pays more than \$40,000,000 for it. Nine-tenths of this lumber is imported and hauled an average distance of 3000 miles, costing consumers a freight bill of \$5,000,000.



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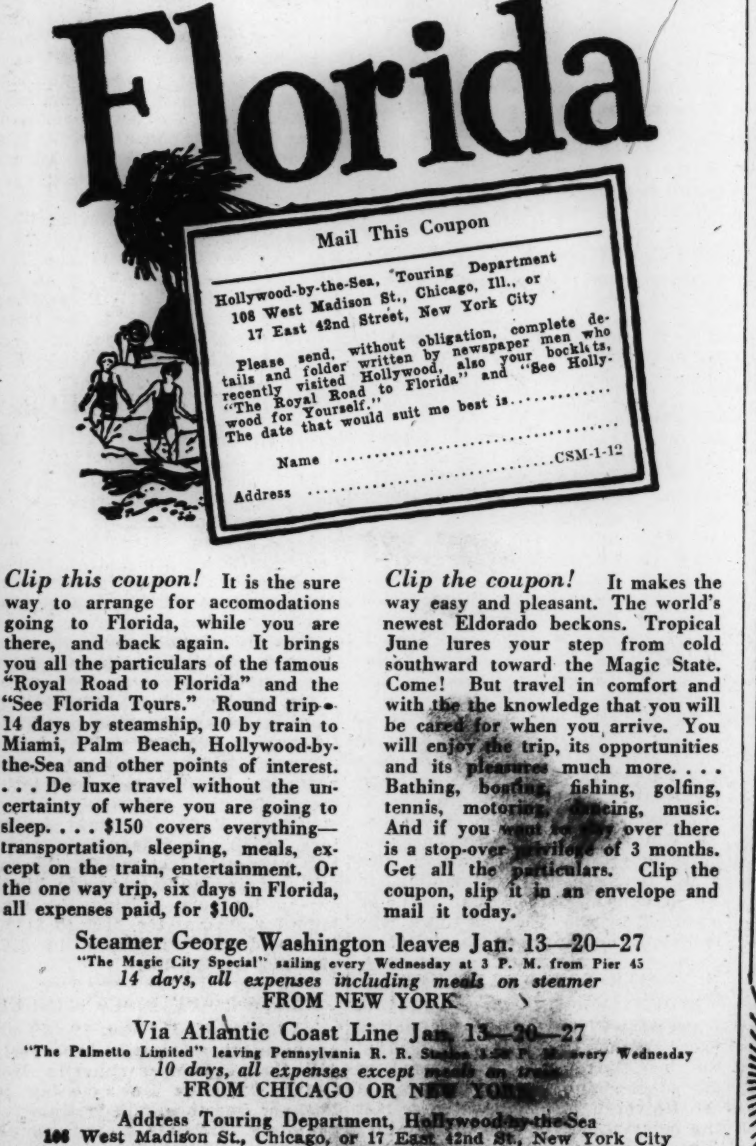
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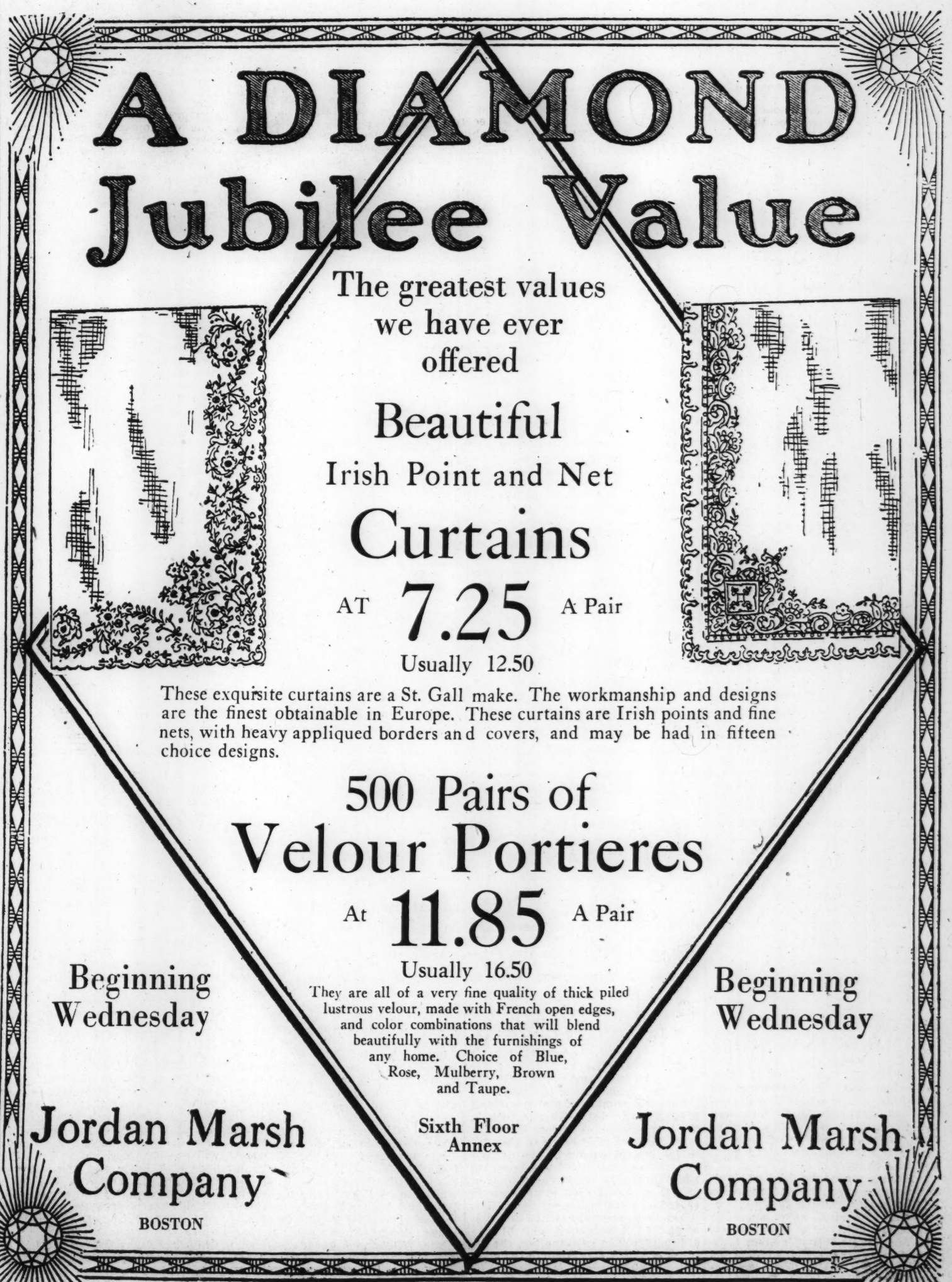
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"The Magic City Special" sailing every Wednesday at 3 P. M. from Pier 45
14 days, all expenses except meals on steamer
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EXPLAINS WAIF NEEDS OF EAST

Mr. Ewing Tells Jewish Women of American Problem of Philippines

Reasons why Americans should come to the rescue of the abandoned children of American parentage in the Philippines were presented by William C. Ewing of Philadelphia at a meeting today of the League of Jewish Women's Organizations held in the Ellysium Club, 218 Huntington Avenue.

Mr. Ewing was introduced by Mrs. Ely Feibelman, president of the league, who is a member of the committee on religious organizations for Boston of the American Guardian Association which is conducting a campaign to raise \$2,000,000 to help and educate these needy waifs.

"The Americans in the Philippines," said Mr. Ewing, "have organized the American Guardian Association to care for these half-American children. In carrying out this work they are co-operating with every religious organization in the islands. The association has on its waiting list the names of 4000 children who need immediate assistance. About 2000 of these are actually abandoned without any known relatives to care for them.

"If America is to do its duty by the Philippine people, the people of America must back up their fellow countrymen who are living in the Philippines and make it possible for them to care for all these children and bring them up according to the moral and spiritual standards of our country.

"These children, through the native ability which they have inherited from their American parentage, are going to be leaders in the Philippine islands. As a result of the adequate care which the American Guardian Association wants to give them, they will lead the Filipino people toward the best things of modern civilization.

The few Americans resident in the islands have contributed \$50,000 since the American Guardian Association was organized four years ago. They are now appealing to the people of America to raise a fund of \$2,000,000 the income from which would be used for this purpose. They are certainly warranted in believing that every American who believes that our country ought to do its full duty by the people of the Philippine Islands will heartily co-operate with them in this undertaking."

DRUNKEN DRIVING AT HEAD OF LIST

Most Serious Motor Vehicle Offense, Say Officials

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—

Three kinds of motor-vehicle offenses are put in one classification at the head of a list of "serious offenses" which the state motor-vehicle department has sent to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce in response to a request for suggestions to a traffic observers' committee formed within the latter organization. They are (1) operating under the influence of liquor, (2) evasion of responsibility, and (3) reckless driving of the dangerous type.

"In the next class," says the motor-vehicle department's letter, "would come those offenses which are inadvertent but nevertheless dangerous, as for instance: (1) Failure to give right of way, (2) too much speed at crossings, (3) failure to give signals, (4) excessive speed and (5) those which are inadvertent, purely, but might be dangerous if persisted in under some particular set of facts."

The Traffic Observers' Committee of New Haven, according to information forwarded to the motor vehicle department, consists of a group of responsible, tactful citizens who make reports to their secretary, on cards furnished by the New Haven Safety Council, of such traffic violations as come to their notice. A letter is then sent to the offender by the secretary of the council calling attention to the violation, together with an appeal for help in promoting safe driving.

In cases of flagrant violation, reports are referred to the New Haven police or the motor vehicle department. The main purpose of the council, it is stated, is "to arouse in individual drivers a feeling of personal responsibility for safe driving."

MEN TEACHERS SEEK ADVANCE IN SALARY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (Special).—Reporting on a communication from the men teachers in the high schools, asking that their maximum salary be advanced from \$3500 to \$3800, Isaac O. Winslow, superintendent of schools, says that "it is a mistake to suppose that we have a superabundance of funds with which to take a leading position in liberality of expenditure."

Superintendent Winslow said that he would recommend to the school committee that their request be considered "in an investigation of the entire subject of salaries" and that "it will be our honest endeavor to make any adjustment in the schedule that should be made both for the purpose of insuring justice to teachers and to produce the best educational results in the schools."

CONNECTICUT BOY MAKES HIGH SCORE

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12 (Special).—Marshall L. Seymour of

Suffield, Conn., a senior at the Connecticut Agricultural College and the Connecticut 4-H Club poultry team, brought unusual distinction to the State at the Madison Square poultry show Saturday.

Seymour made the highest individual score ever recorded since the Interstate poultry judging contest was started 15 years ago. His score was 330.4 of a possible 400.

The 4-H Club poultry judging team won five of the eight silver cups offered at the show. The team enabled Connecticut to get the second leg on the Quaker Oats Challenge Cup.

ESSEX REPUBLICANS PLAN LINCOLN NIGHT

National and State Officers Among Speakers

Governor Fuller, Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor Samuel Winslow of Worcester, formerly Representative in Congress, and a Republican Representative from the Middle West among the speakers at the "Lincoln Night" dinner of the Essex Club, the Republican men's organization of Essex County, to be held on Feb. 12 in Boston. Frederick Butler of Lawrence is chairman of the committee on final arrangements.

Wilfred W. Lufkin of Essex, Collector of the Port of Boston, is chairman of the committee on speakers, and with A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, is completing the work of making final arrangements.

Frederick H. Tarr of Rockport is the president of the Essex Club and Edmund G. Sullivan of Salem, its secretary-treasurer. Harold E. Thurston of Lynn, John S. Lawrence of Amesbury, Harry P. Gifford of Salem and Joseph F. Smith of Lynnfield Center are also members of the committee on arrangements.

Technology Men Set Radio Rally

Alumni and Undergraduates of Massachusetts Institute Keen for Novelty

Alumni and undergraduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, Washington, Schenectady, and New York will take part in a "phantom" rally on next Tuesday evening, when speeches and entertainment from Technology gatherings in these cities will be radiocast. The list of speakers will include: George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company, whose gifts to the institute total almost \$11,000,000; Sam I. W. Stratton, president of the institute; and David Sarnoff, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America.

During the program from the four major meetings, 40 Technology clubs in the United States and Canada will hold dinners, at which the certainty of the income from the radio will be demonstrated by the larger gatherings.

Arrangements for the radiocast circuit have not been completed, but it is planned to tie in one of the English stations KDKA of Pittsburgh, KGOX of San Francisco, and KGO of Oakland, Calif., together with stations in the four principal cities. These stations are WBZ of Springfield and Boston, WJZ of New York, WRC of Washington and WGY of Schenectady.

Mr. Sarnoff, at the New York Technology Club's gathering, will act as master of ceremonies. Mr. Eastman will speak before the Rochester, N. Y., Club. President Stratton will speak before an undergraduate gathering in Walker Memorial at the Institute in Cambridge, Mass. The speaker from Washington has not been selected.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL BOND ISSUE ADVISED

Five-Year Budget of \$5,000,000 Would Cut Congestion

Expenditure of \$1,000,000 annually for five years to relieve congestion and otherwise improve conditions in Cambridge schools is recommended by the Cambridge School Committee in the report of Prof. Henry W. Holmes of Harvard and his co-workers, who have been making a survey of the Cambridge public schools.

Presented to the school committee last evening, it recommends the issuing of 20-year serial bonds to defray the expenses, which would add \$1 a year for five years to the tax rate. The first \$1,000,000 should be expended in relieving crowded conditions in the high and Latin schools. Rindge Technical schools, states the report, while the second installment would be used in beginning the building of modern houses for the elementary schools.

Plans were voted to change the custom of appointing teachers. In the past priority has been given to normal school graduates. Under the new system examinations are to be given by a board under the direction of Michael E. Fitzgerald, superintendent.

PALESTINE TEMPLE OF SHRINERS ELECTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (Special).—Hendrick B. Baldwin was

advanced to the office of Illustrious Potentate of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, at installation exercises last night conducted by Clarence M. Dunbar, Chief Imperial Rabbi of the Imperial Council. Other officers elected and installed are:

Chief Rabbi, G. Kenneth Earle; Assistant Rabbi, George E. Phillips; High Priest and Prophet, Winfield S. Stratton; Oriental Guide, Earl C. Wheland; Treasurer, Franklin A. Smith Jr.; Recorder, William E. Husband; Trustees, Joseph P. Burlingame, James A. Rogers, and Benjamin P. Moulton; Representatives to the Imperial Council, Frederick B. Dana, James A. Rogers, Clarence M. Dunbar, and Henry F. Baldwin.

MOTOR REGISTRATION IN VERMONT GROWING

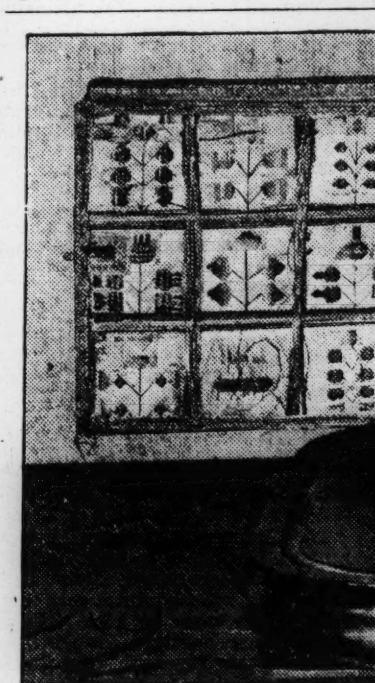
MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 12 (Special).—The state motor vehicle

bureau registered during the year 1925 the largest number of motor vehicles it ever had to deal with and took in the largest amount in fees. The bureau ever received. According to the statistics just given out by the department, there were 64,566 pleasure cars and 6010 trucks registered a total of 70,576, or about 3400 more than in 1924. The fees received reached the total of \$1,497,146, compared with \$1,323,676 in 1924. The gasoline tax, the returns of which also come to the state motor vehicle bureau, is computed by the fiscal year, ending June 30. The total for the year that ended last June was \$329,238.

FOREIGN POLICY GROUP TO MEET

British and French Policies in Near East to Be Discussed by Observers

British and French policies in the territories which they control in the Near East will be discussed by speakers who have recently returned



Jewel Cabinet Made During the Reign of William and Mary of England and Recently Presented to the Essex Institute at Salem, Mass.

COTTON OUTPUT CONTROL ASKED

Emulation of Stevenson Rubber Policy Advised at House Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—"Emulation" rather than criticism of the Stevenson plan was recommended to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce investigating rubber prices by T. D. McKeown

D., Representative from Oklahoma, who traced the manner in which the policy of restriction has rescued the rubber growing industry and suggested that the United States should follow the same procedure in regard to cotton, growing for the protection of that industry. This proposal came as somewhat of a surprise to the members of the committee but a great deal of attention was nevertheless given to it.

Ernest Smith, general manager of the American Automobile Association, with headquarters in Washington, who said that he represented consumers, averred that his organization was receiving a great volume of protests against the price of rubber. He expressed the opinion that all these increases were due to the rise in the price of crude rubber, but upon being questioned could not supply figures to support the conclusion. He did, however, produce photostatic copies of articles from British motor journals in which severe criticism of the Stevenson Act was voiced.

The hearing became absorbed in a discussion of its scope by members of the committee. Attempts to get information as to whether American manufacturers had increased prices of their product by an amount greater than the additional cost of raw material involved were not only successful, but were resented by certain members of the committee who wished to confine examination to the Stevenson plan. Tilman B. Parks (D.), Representative from Arkansas, on the other hand, said he was desirous of obtaining information on the whole subject of monopolies, restrictions and tariffs, but Mr. McKeown, in support of his recommendation that restriction similar to the Stevenson plan be applied to American cotton, emphasized that without such protection there would be chaos in the cotton-growing industry. When there were good prices a boom would be under way with the result that a disproportionate amount of land would be devoted to cotton production. Results would be overproduction of cotton and underproduction of foodstuffs and live stock with consequent loss to the public.

While the committee has voted that it will not widen the scope of its investigation so as to include American trusts and tariffs, it is very generally realized in Congressional circles that these subjects cannot much longer be kept in the background, if the investigation is to be pressed. It is widely anticipated that these larger aspects of the question will come up at frequent intervals on the floor of the House on account of the committee's refusal to give them the consideration they are felt to deserve among progressives, Democrats and others who are opposed to monopolies wherever found and to restrictions on imports as well as on exports.

'LITERATURE OF REVOLT' IS THEME OF MR. DANA

Prof. Harry W. L. Dana will speak

at the annual meeting of the League for Democratic Control, to be held tonight in the league's new headquarters at 6 Bay State Street. Dana will be the featured speaker. He will be assisted by Mrs. Evans, executive secretary, and Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Margaret H. Shortell, treasurer, are all up for re-election for the coming year. Tonight's meeting is open to the public. Prof. Dana's address, which will emphasize the great part which revolt, religious, political and social, has played in lasting literature, will be preceded by dinner at 6 o'clock. The league's next speaker will be Scott Nearing, who will speak at Ford Hall, Feb. 15.

YALE'S TAX EXEMPT PROPERTY HOLDINGS SET AT \$30,229,000

Mayor of New Haven Receives Report of Valuation From the Assessor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11 (AP).—Property holdings of Yale University, believed to be the largest of any institution of learning in the United States, are valued at \$30,229,000, according to a report filed by the New Haven assessor with Mayor John B. Tower yesterday. The holdings, exempt from taxation, are divided between the Yale University proper and the Sheffield Scientific School, the former being credited with \$27,287,000 and the latter with \$2,942,000.

A valuation of more than \$6,000,000 is placed on Yale's campus, with the land alone being assessed at \$2,293,250. The various buildings comprise the remainder of the value.

The first official figures to be made public on the value of the Harkness Buildings are also announced. The Harkness Memorial Quadrangle Buildings, the gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness of New York City, in memory of her son, Charles V. Harkness, are worth \$6,000,000 and constitute the most valuable group of buildings in the university. The land on which they are built is assessed at \$1,000,000.

The Sterling Laboratory, a gift of the estate of John W. Sterling of New York City, is valued at \$1,000,000. Other buildings, valued at \$500,000 or more, are: Sterling Hall of Medicine, \$910,000; Vanderbilt Hall, \$850,000; Woolsey Hall, \$512,000; Yale Dining Hall, \$730,000; Peabody Museum of Natural History, \$700,000; Pierson Science Property, \$663,000; Osborne Laboratory, \$600,000; and Sloane Laboratory, \$500,000.

MAINE UNIVERSITY ROLL CONTAINS 31 PAIRS OF BROTHERS

ORONO, Me., Jan. 12 (AP).—Nearly 10 per cent of the registration this year at University of Maine is made up of brothers and sisters, it is shown by statistics compiled at the registrar's office.

Examination of the personnel cards shows there are 31 pairs of brothers and seven pairs of sisters in the list of students. There are 15 pairs of a brother and a sister each. There is a group of three brothers, and four groups of three, made up of two brothers and a sister or two sisters and a brother.

There are nine pairs of brothers in the freshman class. The largest group is composed of three brothers and a sister.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES FOR STORE EMPLOYEES

Four new educational courses to be offered the employees of retail

stores of Boston were announced today by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Subjects taken up in these courses are: Modern English Literature, by M. R. Copithorne, profits institute of Technology; Treasures of the Art Museum and Mrs. John L. Gardner's Home, by Miss Margaret L. Wheeler, instructor at the Boston Art Museum; Retail Store Problems, by Prof. Malcolm F. McNair, of the Harvard Business School, and How to Analyze Business Reports, by Gordon T. Banks of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The courses begin on Jan. 19 in modern English literature; Jan. 20 on How to Analyze Business Reports and on the two remaining subjects. Instruction will be given evenings at a nominal cost to store employees. The course on analyzing business reports is given in co-operation with the State Department of Education, 10 lessons. Certificates will be awarded by the State to those who complete the course successfully.

SMITH SPEAKER NAMED

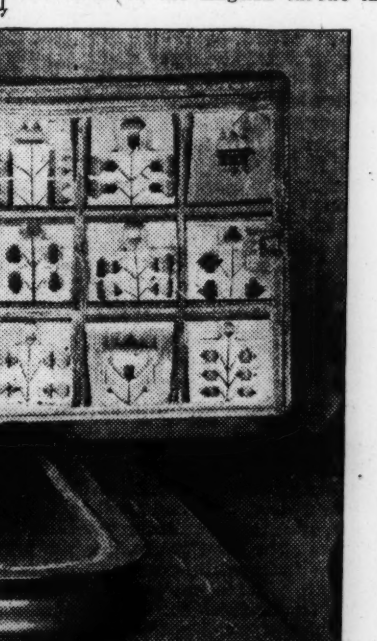
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 12 (Special).—Plans for the graduation exercises of the class of 1926 at

Smith College have progressed as far as choosing Dr. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago to deliver the commencement address. Smith's commencement this year will take place on Monday, June 21, a week later than heretofore.

JEWEL CABINET TWO CENTURIES' OLD GIFT TO ESSEX INSTITUTE

Embroidered Receptacle in One Family Since Reign of William and Mary

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 12 (Special).—Among the more recent gifts received by the Essex Institute is an embroidered jewel cabinet, made during the reign of William and Mary, who came to the English throne in



Courtesy of Essex Institute

1689, by Mary and Elizabeth Leverett, daughters of Gov. John Leverett of Massachusetts.

The cabinet, a gift of Mrs. Justin Whitaker of Newton, is of wood covered with silk, beautifully embroidered in a variety of designs, some of which are evidently symbolic. It is about 15 inches high and a foot wide, with a cover that lifts disclosing a small mirror-lined apartment, where a miniature peacock has stood lost in admiration of himself through all the 230 odd years since he was first placed there.

Beneath this apartment is a secret drawer. The silver drawer-pulls, hinges and locks seem large to modern eyes. The front doors of the cabinet, when closed, show the king and queen in coronation robes, embroidered in seed pearls.

It is a rare example of exquisite needlework and delicacy of coloring, in spite of its great age, and through all the years has been carefully preserved and handed down to succeeding generations of the Leverett family, always going to a Mary or an Elizabeth in the line.

There is also a wooden case, made to fit it perfectly, which was evidently used to protect the cabinet when its owner traveled.

SCHOOL OF POLITICS INTERESTS WOMEN

Radcliffe Sessions Assured Generous Enrollment

Attendance at the School of Politics on Foreign Affairs, which is to open at Agassiz House, of Radcliffe College, on Wednesday, promises to be large, showing the increasing interest of women in governmental affairs of the nations and their determination to be intelligent participants in them, according to Mrs. True Worthy White of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, in charge of the program.

The first day's sessions will be given over chiefly to the Orient, with special reference to China and some attention to Russia's place in world politics. The day is to begin with greetings from Dr. Bernice V. Brown, dean of Radcliffe, who will bring greetings from the college. She will be followed by Dr. Roy Meeker, organizer of the Chinese commission for study of social and economic questions, who will deliver an address on "China Today." Raymond T. Rich, field secretary of the Foreign Policy Association, is to speak on China's special tariff conference.

At the afternoon session Warren S. Thompson of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems is to speak on overpopulation in the Orient, and E. F. Wise, economic advisor to the Russian Producer's Co-operatives, is to speak on Russia.

At the evening session problems of the Pacific are to be discussed by Dr. George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard University, and William Vezie Pratt, rear admiral of the United States Navy. The school will continue through Friday.

BROOKLINE TEACHERS ASK SALARY INCREASE

In a petition presented to the Brookline school committee last evening, Brookline teachers ask for a general rise in salary. The petition was signed by Richard T. Tucker, president of the Brookline Teachers' Club, representing 75 per cent of the teachers of that town. According to it, salaries are not enough to attract the best teachers and have not kept pace with living costs.

For teachers of grades seven and eight the present maximum is \$2000; for grades 1 to 6, \$1900; kindergarten, \$1600; assistant kindergarten, \$1500; heads of departments in high schools, \$3500; instructors, \$3100; assistant instructors, \$2250. In response to a petition presented last month, the committee voted an increase to kindergarten teachers, raising the maximum for regular teachers to \$1800 a year and for assistants to \$1700, effective April 1 next.

BUS SERVICE DISCONTINUED

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 12 (AP).—Announcement was made yesterday that the Massachusetts Motor Coach Company line, coming into Nashua, had been discontinued indefinitely. Officials of the company said the reason was failure to be granted permits to operate through some of the towns the line passes.

At Boston Playhouses

Hollis Street Theater

Hollis Street Theater—First performance in Boston of "The Poor Nut," a comedy in three acts and four scenes by J. C. and Elliott Nugent. Presented by Patterson McNutt; staged by Howard Lindsay. The cast:

"Colonel" Small.....Robert Scott
Margerie Blake.....Norma Lee
John Miller.....Elliott Nugent
Julius Winter.....Ruth Hammond
"Spike" Hoyt.....Grant Mills
"Hub" Smith.....Beach Cooke
"Magpie" Welch.....Percy Helton
Coach Jackson.....Patterson McNutt
"Wally" Pierce.....Cornelius Keefe
Professor "Brimley" Wright Kramer
"Doc" Spurney.....Thomas Shearer
Bromfield.....Ralph Hackett
Official starter.....Robert Scott
Reggie.....Susanne Freeman

Essays on comedy, apart from Meredith's, have uniformly noticed that what is offered on the stage must be touched with the naive if the whole audience is to be audibly amused. None of Meredith's thoughtful (and silent) laughter was aroused by the entertainment offered at the Hollis last evening. "The Poor Nut" offers the sort of fun that makes many people hold their sides or rock so violently in their seats that they bump their neighbors with their heads.

A typical scene of this sort came in the second act, when John Miller is being kneaded and pummeled by a trainer in preparation for a college relay race, and the athlete's tent is visited by two girls. Every writhing of the bashful John, endeavoring to keep himself covered with a towel, is a cue for a scream of laughter from the audience.

So, too, in the first act, John is represented as one of those old-fashioned persons who believe that a college is an educational institution. He is diffident in the presence of a pretty girl, and every manifestation of shyness brings its outburst of chorales from the spectators. Here again is illustrated the authors' caniness, for they know that the spectators, who have the title role, are struck when in the presence of youth and loveliness, or what comes to the same thing, for the time being fancy themselves to be above the Poor Nut's agitations—men of the world, in fact.

Youthful exuberance is another element that always captivates an audience, when the playwright and players are able to carry it off with a high hand. Coming from a year in New York, the company at the Hollis must have had the right to a confidence imparted by the play's Broadway prosperity. It was pleasant to see such enthusiasm.

Less than pleasant were the leerling double meanings that have been planted in the dialogue of comedy, but should not be taken too literally. One pretty girl is required to utter some unpretty words, presumably to pep up the proceedings. Those responsible could learn from George M. Cohan that you only fool yourself when you say you are not laughing and shocks by cheating in your story-telling.

All through the performance last evening one could not help noting the curious resemblance of Elliott Nugent, who has the title role, to the William Hodge of 25 years ago. Not only in looks, but in speech was there a likeness, and Mr. Nugent has so far mastered his work that he is able to make every stroke of his characterization of the studious bookseller's clerk count. He covers his means of gaining effects with the effects themselves. He allows no clatter tricks to become obvious and spoil the honest quality of his work as an actor.

Full stage is used for the exciting scene of the relay race, surely as good a thing of this sort as has been seen in Boston. Rows of spectators on the stage sing and cheer in time with the gyrations of a frenzied leader. Everybody becomes wildly worked up in the course of the race, which they are supposed to follow around the arc occupied by the spectators in the theater chairs. As fully as possible, it would seem, the mimic enthusiasm was communicated to the audience. Certainly there were many recalls after the curtain fell.

Four players gave support of marked quality to Mr. Nugent—Norma Lee as the gentle co-ed Margerie, who was willing to be a professor's wife; Ruth Hammond as the brassy Julia, who plays a poor John off against her real beau to keep his interest; Percy Helton as Magpie Welch, the college comic; and Wright Kramer as a professor who had found happiness in following his hobby on small pay, and who helps arouse the Nut to oppose the scheming Julia and stick to botany and Margerie.

So through the large cast one might go in detail, and find each part played to the hilt. It was, however, the result is the most amusing play of this season in Boston, judging on the hearty response of the audience that filled the Hollis last evening. E. C. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"Hands Up," a Raymond Griffith farce, is this week's picture at the Metropolitan. The producers have made the singular discovery that the American Civil War was funny. Those who can see things that way will doubtless find amusement in this slap-stick farce. There is a brief stage spectacle called "Harlequinade," besides assorted short films and musical numbers by organ and orchestra.

Robert Edeson, who once starred in the play "Strongheart," is in the cast of the film version called "Braveheart" this week at the Fenway. Roy LaRoque plays Edison's old part of the Indian youth who becomes a college hero, and who sees that he can never marry the white girl who comes to like him. "The Sport of Kings," Ian Hay's jolly comedy, is at the Lyric.

The Conley Theater. The resident players all have congenial roles. "John Bull's Other Island," by Shaw, is in preparation.

"Much Ado About Nothing" is the current offering at the Repertory Theater.

"The Big Parade," King Vidor's film version of a war story by Laurence Stallings, comes to the Majestic next Monday.

"White Collars," a play by Edith Ellis, comes next week to the Plymouth, where "Applesauce" is now in its final week. This is the last week of "The Student Prince" at the Shubert.

"Stella Dallas"

"Stella Dallas," transposed for the films from the novel of Olive Higgins Prouty who lives in Brookline, the scenario prepared by Frances Marion and the direction by Henry King, was shown last evening for the first time in Boston at the Colonial Theater. It drew an audience which crowded the house to the last seat and manifested at all the suitable intervals heartening expressions of thoughtful appreciation.

In the main the production has been made with competent reticence and an imagination gaining its best effect by its subdued key. The settings are admirably selected and the casting is admirable. Ronald Colman, having little to do as Stephen Dallas, does it with precision and dignity. Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and Vera Lewis are pleasantly facile. The dignified trio of sons appearing periodically in the train of Mrs. Morrison are amusingly serious.

To Belle Bennett and Jean Hersholt, and to Lois Moran and Alice Joyce, who play the daughters, is due a major bow. Miss Bennett, having evidently thoughtfully considered aims set by the author for portraying the roccoco Mrs. Dallas, who loved her daughter Laurel so, but who was utterly unaccountable to perceive how the delicate and delicate girl was perfectly preserved throughout the film, is that in the midst of grotesque failure to eschew her own ingrained delusions of grandeur, to become simple and graceful like Laurel, she manages, nevertheless, to keep intact between them a bond of deep and sincere affection so that it never flags to the last.

There are bits not easily forgotten. It is doubtful, for instance, if there has been a more judiciously pathetic scene in a film than the birthday party to which no guests came and in the bitter realization of whose absence Laurel so struggles to be valiant. Lois Moran as Laurel is delicate and delicate, but she has a quality of all proportion to her experience with the screen. Jean Hersholt, the swaggerer, unremittingly kind and generous to the growing Laurel, whose greatest fault was coarseness of sensibility, distinguishes the obvious and obvious from the subtle and subtle of values and sustained discrimination to overplay.

Of Alice Joyce, an individual opinion must set her drawing of Mrs. Morrison as a portrayal worthy of becoming historic. Scarcely a gesture, scarcely a smile, but Miss Joyce sets an imprint of exactitude and discrimination, of the fusion of the patrician and human, in a characterization which might so easily have become just one other of those things.

Allan Dinehart

"You can always tell a good actor by his eyes. There comes into the eye when one is giving a real characterization, a strange look that is unlike the player's natural aspect. When I see that light come into an actor's eye, I know that our scenes will go well because such a player will provide the response that completes the effect of one's own work. Like a fencer, an actor is known by his eye." Allan Dinehart was chatting between the acts of "Applesauce" at the Plymouth Theater.

Mr. Dinehart staged "Applesauce," a comedy, which is a natural and a new play that could easily have been presented like a vaudeville. The visitor was trying to find some way to compliment the actor on his successful presentation of Mr. Conners' comedy, who was giving a natural and a new play that could easily have been presented like a vaudeville. The actor caught the visitor's drift, and helped out by passing the credit along to his company.

"In a performance the great thing is to give the audience a chance to act your play. They will if you don't so overtop the jokes and stage business that they have nothing to do.

"It's odd how a play will get hold of one, seldom far away from the theater. I saw this piece. It keeps me in a genial mood somehow. Although this play is steadily presented as laughable, its underlying idea is as serious as Aristotle's 'Moral Philosophy.' Indeed, the theme of the play is the same as the dominant note of the ancient Greek's essay—that only the unselfish are happy.

"Applesauce" really offers two ideas, first that we are all in search of the Blue Bird, and second, that an average woman, who is not a frequent expressions of appreciation and affection from her husband to occasional gifts of silks and jewels accompanied by a few kind words. It is the second idea that I have never seen noticed in a newspaper review of this play, possibly because men write most of the reviews, and it may be a tender subject. It is pleasant to be appearing in a play like this one, that sends its audience away in good humor."

B. F. Keith's

Few wire-walking acts are deserving of more applause than that presented at B. F. Keith's last night. It embraced a number of features on the wire, including a Russian dance, which Mr. Manning of the team of Manning and Class, performed so easily and with such much agility as it is done upon the floor. Frances and Ruth play the violin, flute and basset horns, and dance and sing. Harriet Proctor, who is assisted by William Holbrook, is graceful in modern dances. Solly Wachs appears with Marion Murray and Estelle Wood in a Broadway comedy. Margaret Young sings acceptably a number of character songs. James Corbett returns with Bobby Barry in a humorous act "Taking the Air."

PROPOSED TAX ON CHARITABLE BEQUESTS MEETS OPPOSITION

Organizations Appear in Force at State House to Protest Plan of Mr. Long, Who Answers That Small Levy Would Help Pay Administration Costs

Representatives of widely known charities were out in force at the State House today in opposition to the bill of Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner, proposing a tax of 1 per cent on money left to charities by will.

Mr. Long, in defending the bill, said, "We have to tax the people to maintain these exempted bequests. It seems fair that the person who wishes to leave something to a charity should pay something for that right. The bill would bring in only a few hundred thousand dollars, but would help pay for the administration of the tax laws."

Mr. Long said that the State of Pennsylvania has a law under which money left to charities pays a tax of 10 per cent, charities being put in the same class as strangers to the person who passes on and leaves the money.

Mr. Long said that there were frequently cases where a charitable corporation will cease to exercise its functions and the money will escape taxation when it should not.

Restriction of Exemptions

"The costs of government have gone so far ahead of the income," said Mr. Long, "that one of two things will have to be done, either restrict the activities of government or stop the various exemptions that we have given to various classes of property. The exemptions that I now speak of only scratch the surface of the exemptions given under our tax laws."

Mr. Long also spoke for his bill aimed at preventing charitable corporations which are not entirely charitable in their work from being

exempt from taxation. He remarked that more than a billion dollars of property is exempt from taxation in this State.

The chief speaker against the bill was Albert E. Pillsbury, formerly Attorney-General. He began by remarking that the tax commission might well proceed against charitable corporations which are violating the law, instead of attacking the legitimate organizations. He said: "I know an institution in Boston which has been exempt for 40 years from taxation. I have called the matter to the attention of the tax commissioner, but with no result."

Opponents' Views Given

Mr. Pillsbury attacked the grounds given by Mr. Long for the justification of the exemption of charitable corporations. Mr. Long had said that the only reason charities are exempt from taxation is because they are doing work that otherwise the State would have to do. "The basis of the law of exemption," said Mr. Pillsbury, "is contained in a book quite widely known. It is the New Testament."

John W. Cummings, attorney, of Fall River, representing the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Fall River and St. Vincent's Orphanage, opposed the bill to tax bequests. He said: "When I was in the Constitutional Convention at the time the anti-aid amendment was discussed, we were assured that if that amendment was passed, which would bar the State from aiding private charities or educational enterprises, the State would not further invade these institutions."

WOMEN'S CLUBS AID PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

eral Government, will be offered by Miss Julia Jaffray of New York, chairman of the prison committee. The bill, which is soon to be introduced in Congress, provides for a board of five members, one of whose duties it shall be to see that prison industries are diversified over as many lines as possible, based on reduction to a minimum of competition with any free industry, classification of the prisoners, and proper training for them through trade institutions.

Community Welfare

Information regarding the labor equipment on 1,678,004 homes and the community resources of 730 villages, towns and cities in 41 states will be laid before the board in the preliminary report of Miss Marie L. Olenauer, who is directing the survey by means of which the Federation hopes to promote the efficiency and comfort of the American home.

"The work of all our departments is made more important by linking them to a central objective of service to the American home," said Mrs. Sherman in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. "Their opportunities for service are enlarged by giving them this specific unit objective in addition to their other activities."

"To see ourselves as men see us will soon be possible to the Federation, according to Mrs. Sherman's report, since she has sent letters to chairmen of ministerial alliances in five cities of each state, asking "Whether activity in club work makes it more the nation." In addition letters have gone to chambers of commerce in five cities of each state asking to what extent the women's clubs are co-operating in civic improvements and special campaigns. The letters invite criticism and comment on the women's club program.

Methods of Promotion

The Federation is in excellent financial condition, said Mrs. Florence C. Floore of Cleburne, Tex., the treasurer. In addition to its assets in Washington, it has three trust funds approximating \$210,000, \$50,000 in checking accounts and certificates of deposit, with the dues paying period just beginning.

Legislative forums, debates, speeches, newspaper articles and cooperation in summer schools of politics at state universities are among the methods by which the Federation is promoting its legislative program are the World Court, the Mrs. Gilbert F. Davis of Windsor, Vt. The chief items on the legislative program at the World Court, the proposed Federal Department of Education, the proposed uniform marriage and divorce laws, the Fess amendment for increased appropriations for home economics, ratification of the proposed child labor amendment, the Merritt Misbranding bill, continued federal aid under the Sheppard-Towner Act, legislation to change the rating of American housewife in the federal census, opposition to the proposed equal rights amendment and opposition to the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment for a new method of amending the Federal Constitution.

President Coolidge will receive the women, and later they go to the Pan-American Union to be received by Dr. L. S. Rowe. A dinner will be given in their honor at Continental Hall by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general of the national society. Daughters of the American Revolution, Visits to the American Red Cross and the National Museum, and a reception at the home of Mrs. Virginia White Speer, president of the District of Columbia women's clubs, will complete the social program.

CANADIAN FREIGHT LOADINGS

Loadings on Canadian railroads for the week ended Jan. 2 totaled 42,859 tons, compared with 45,632 in the previous week and 40,251 for the similar week in 1925.

1850—Contrast in Costuming Depicts Interesting Changes—1926



Employees of Jordan Marsh Company illustrate Fashion's Modes. Left to Right: Miss Augusta Tumshals, Miss Lilla Marvaud, Miss Agnes Delaney, in Older Costumes, and Miss Glenna McManx in Modern Dress.

STIFF SENTENCE BILL IS FAVORED

Speakers Say Elective Judiciary Possible If Legislature Doesn't Act

Possibility of an elective judiciary in Massachusetts if the present Legislature does not take effective steps to reshape the administration of criminal law was predicted today by Everett R. Prout, representative from Quincy, in a hearing before the Legislature's joint judiciary committee, on the first of many bills filled to reform criminal justice.

The bill under discussion sought to change the penalty for the crime of robbery under arms, which now provides imprisonment for life or a term of years, to read "imprisonment for life or any term in excess of 20 years." As the law is administered at present, Mr. Prout said, criminals are frequently sentenced to two or three years, and leave jail much sooner through good behavior under the parole system.

"As I see public opinion," Mr. Prout said, "today it demands stiffer penalties. The Legislature must act. If the legislature turns a deaf ear to public opinion, I see the possibility of the public achieving its results otherwise by an elective judiciary."

The second witness to appear before the committee was Capt. Thomas E. Bligh, head of the state detective service, speaking for Alfred F. Foote, commissioner of public safety. He agreed entirely with Mr. Prout, and said that the crime of robbery under arms, which always implied the readiness of the criminal to use the arms, should call for a very severe penalty. Too many such criminals, he pointed out, have been escaping with minor penalties.

"I believe the time has come," he said, "when jurors can be obtained with intelligence and respect for law enough to convict properly those who rob under arms. I sincerely hope that this measure will be favorably reported on by the committee on judiciary, and enacted."

NEW NEW YEAR'S PARTY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence)—In an effort to discourage boisterous conduct and to remove the temptation to carry big flasks, three large Louisville hotels declined to serve New Year's Eve parties this year. These were the Seelbach, the Watterson and the Tyler.

Unusual Flowers Attract Attention



WELFARE SOCIETY REPORTS IDLENESS

The unemployment situation in Boston is more unfavorable than might be expected from the generally prosperous condition of industry, according to figures submitted to the directors of the Family Welfare Society at their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. These show that more than one-third of the society during the past month were from that cause.

It was also reported from the 14 districts of the society that among the families being assisted there had been no ill effects from the coal shortage. The districts reported wide use of anthracite substitutes, and said that leaflets were being distributed describing proper and safe methods of use.

The directors voted that the Family Welfare Society's annual membership call for contributions to carry on its work through the coming year be held late in January.

World Peace Jubilee Program of Boston in 1872 Is Recalled

Recreation Hall of Jordan Marsh Company Crowded for Event—Store's Jubilee Orchestra Impersonates the Famous Gilmore Band at Musical Festival

The atmosphere of old Boston maintained by the Jordan Marsh Company side by side with that of 1926 as the distinguishing feature of its Diamond Jubilee celebration, was enhanced today by a reproduction of a program given at the World's Peace Jubilee and International Music Festival of 1872, which the Jordan Marsh Company of that day was active in promoting.

Recreation Hall was crowded for the event, some attracted by the subjects being of a rarity which instantly places them in the category of museum pieces. Some of the collections loaned total 30 or 40 articles and are valued at many thousands of dollars. They are displayed under glass.

Some of them are to be found in almost every department of the store. Tomorrow is to be Beacon Hill Day, when scenes from the social life of old Boston are to be shown in tableau form. The hour for the program has been changed to 3:30 p. m.

Dr. Holmes' Jubilee Hymn

A feature in the program was the "Peace Jubilee Hymn," written by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, originally sung by Mrs. Julia Houston West and the "bouquet of artists," accompanied by Gilmore's Band. Mrs. West was impersonated today by Miss Marion Newman, while Miss Yvonne de Rosiers impersonated Mme. Peschka-Leutner in singing "When the Swallows Homeward Fly." Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols was the modern "feature" of the program, representing not only 1926 but the immediate future of Boston.

Quaint charm is given to the Jordan Marsh store by the young women in hoop skirts and pantafores, with curls over their shoulders and roses in their hair, who are to be found in every department as graceful hostesses of the company. They seem to revisualize the past as nothing else can do and arouse a little wishfulness for the days that are gone.

Women are not the only ones to find their manners reproduced to the admiration or amusement of sophisticated A. D. 1926. Men are not neglected in the present show of fashions, although to date none has been found to don the "riggins" of the 50s and 60s. These are to be seen only on wax figures or displayed in cases.

A Gentleman of 1850

One of the former shows a "gentleman" of the period resplendent in flowing beard and broad plaid trousers. A voluminous red plaid cape such as men were wont to fold about them when east winds blew, is to be seen. Close by there is a "stove-pipe" hat, high boots and flowered waistcoats, coats fitted semi-tight and finished with flaring pelpeups.

More picturesque is the costume of the Mopla Hunt with its "pink" coat and white breeches. A cumbersome fireman's helmet gives rise to wonder if they were not more of a handicap than a protection.

To date more than 300 persons have contributed loans for the success of the jubilee, many of the objects being of a rarity which instantly places them in the category of museum pieces. Some of the collections loaned total 30 or 40 articles and are valued at many thousands of dollars. They are displayed under glass.

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LECTURES ON CUBAN FLORA ARE ANNOUNCED

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 11 (Special)—A course of six free lectures on the botanical aspects of the island of Cuba will be given weekly in the Ropes Mansion, 318 Essex Street, Thursday afternoons, at 4:15, beginning Feb. 4. Prof. William H. Weston Jr., of Harvard University, will be the lecturer. It is planned to deal with the more interesting and important botanical aspects of Cuba, to discuss the wild and cultivated plants of the island and their relation to those found in such nearby regions as southern United States, Mexico and the Antilles, and to consider some of the more important plants which are found so abundantly in Cuban parks, court-yards, gardens, orchards and along the roadsides of the island.

RARE ORCHIDS WIN PRAISE OF EXPERTS

Seen at Horticultural Society Meeting

In the opinion of the many experts who were present, a specimen of the Orchid *Vanda coerulea* A. C. Burrage, which was exhibited at the inaugural meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Horticultural Hall yesterday, was the finest orchid of the kind ever seen in America.

The flower was a deep blue, marked by fine lines, and of immense size. It won a first-class certificate of merit, and a gold medal was voted to the owner, Albert C. Burrage, president of the society.

Many other rare plants were shown, several of them never having been exhibited in America. A collection of *Cypripedium*, or Lady's Slipper orchids, shown by Thomas Roland of Nahant, contained half a dozen new varieties, to one of which, *Cypripedium Perseus*, a first-class certificate of merit was given. Mr. Roland was voted a gold medal for his group, and another gold medal was given to Mr. Burrage for a group of mixed orchids.

E. B. Dane was given a silver medal for a very handsome orchid called *Laelia anceps Sanderiana*. Mr. Dane also exhibited *Cypripedium*, which had never before been seen in this country, and which received an award of merit.

Edwin S. Webster was given a silver medal for a beautiful orchid called *Cymbidium Schlegelii*.

It is seldom that so fine a collection of choice plants is exhibited outside of a regular flower show, and the success of the undertaking will probably mean a repetition at future inaugural meetings.

BATES DISPUTES GOODWIN VIEWS

Commissioner Says Increase in Arrests Due to More Effective Policing

Inquiring what the purpose may be of a series of statements discussing the crime situation in Massachusetts, issued by Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction and president of the American Prison Association, today issued a statement in which he questioned Mr. Goodwin's statistics and certain of his conclusions.

Mr. Bates denied that there is any crime wave in Massachusetts or the Nation at the present time and contended that an increase in arrests which may be shown during the last 10 years is due to natural increase in population and added arrests for liquor law or motor vehicle law violations.

Mr. Bates' statement said: "For the first time I have seen today a pamphlet published by Frank A. Goodwin entitled 'Community vs. the Criminal.' This pamphlet contained, on page 19, the following statement: 'In 1924 the number of arrests had increased to 197,095. . . . It should be remembered that these 197,095 cases did not include minor offenses like automobile and traffic violations but were offenses serious enough to permit arresting the offender.'"

"This is an absolute misstatement of the facts. These 197,095 cases for 1924 included 33,087 arrests for motor vehicle laws, 10,253 arrests for violating liquor laws and 58,576 for drunkenness."

"Just what purpose the Registrar of Motor Vehicles has in mind in attempting to scare the people of Massachusetts into the belief that they are in the midst of a dangerous crime wave is beyond my comprehension, and examination by an impartial observer will disclose the fact that the increase in the number of arrests during the last 10 years is due to the immense increase in the use of the automobile, in the 10,000 arrests for violating a liquor law which did not exist in 1914, and a natural increase in population during that time."

SACCO-VANZETTI CASE APPEAL BEING ARGUED

An appeal for a retrial of the Sacco-Vanzetti case is being made before the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

William G. Thomson, Boston attorney, based his appeal on the ground that the Dedham Court in which the trial was first heard had by its rulings deprived the defense of rights in the cross-examinations of witnesses, and the prosecuting attorneys had "sought to establish an atmosphere of prejudice so that before the end the question was not so much whether the defendants were guilty of the crime as charged, but whether or not they were, as radicals, too dangerous to be at large in the community." Tomorrow it is expected that Dudley P. Ranney, assistant district attorney of Norfolk County, will make his argument for the State.

HIGHER SALARY ASKED FOR MOTOR REGISTRAR

Praising the services of Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Charles Symonds, State Representative from Lynn, introduced a bill into the Legislature yesterday to increase the registrar's salary from \$5000 to \$7500.

Mr. Symonds said last night that Connecticut, with one-third as many registrars as Massachusetts, pays its registrar \$8000; New Jersey, \$6000; New York gives its registrar \$10,000, and two deputies, salaried at \$6500 and \$6000.

Another salary increase bill filed yesterday would increase the salary of Jesse E. Stevens, State Adjutant-General, from \$4100 to \$6000.

MR. RAVENEL HONORED

G. S. Ravenel, recently appointed Boston manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has been elected a member of the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He succeeds Sidney J. Jackson, former manager of the Boston office, who was transferred to Antwerp.

Latest Vogues in Footwear at Fourth Annual Style Show

Novel Modes in Shoe Design With Living Models at Wholesalers' Exhibit in Symphony Hall—Tanners Also Enter Educational Displays

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the National Association of Shoe Wholesalers closes this evening at the Copley Plaza, while the three-day style show under the auspices of the wholesalers, the fourth annual event of its kind, opens this afternoon at 5 o'clock in Symphony Hall with shoes of satin and kid, of lizard and snakeskin, of brilliants and gold and silver kids and cloths and several exhibits to typify the history of shoes through several generations.

It is an excellent season to remember Gay's "Let firm, well hammered soles protect thy feet." Through freezing snows, and rains, and soaking slacks, it is amusing to observe that Byron, in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," took notice of the traditional habit of the old-time cobbler who sang lustily at his work, when he wrote: "Ye tuneful cobblers; still your notes prolong. Compose at once a slipper and a song; So shall the fair your handiwork prize. Your sonnets sure shall please—perhaps your shoes."

This style show is among the most interesting features of the wholesale shoe business and industrial life of New England and annually attracts thousands of visitors, not only buyers who depend upon it for their information concerning changing vogues and manners in the art of dressing feet, but a representation of the general public which has become judiciously interested in visiting the sources of information for the acquisition of style information.

Lowering of production costs and the tendency to shun the so-called "butterfly" fashion problems which, translated, mean the rapid changes it has seemed necessary to make in shoe styles in order to conform to the ensemble note so emphasized in hats and gowns, are considered the present two greatest trade perplexities the shoe manufacturer faces today.

Shoe manufacturers are attempting by co-operation to reduce the output of fleeting styles and to limit the production of the so-called "outré" product which, while it has a vogue of the moment, has no lasting value, is expensive to introduce, and whose final popularity does not warrant the means taken to provide it.

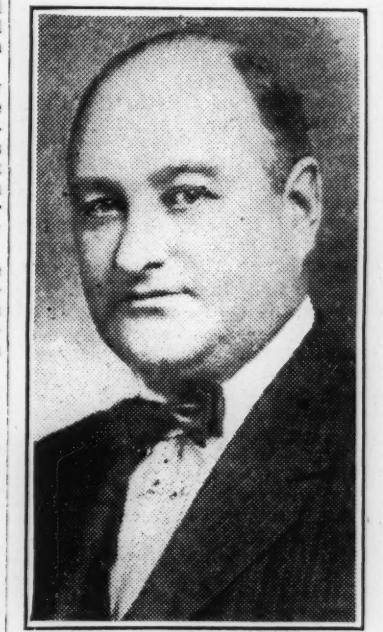
At the retailers' and style shows held recently in St. Louis and Chicago, New England manufacturers, 250 strong, intimated that claims alone of sectional supremacy were no longer considered important and urged concentrated effort to reduce manufacturing costs and to modify style problems as they would consider them.

This fourth annual style show will contain the ingredients which have made previous shows so popular. There will be living models to display the shoes and comments offered informally by experts as to the fine points shown places to the shoe exhibitors have entered shoemakers and tanners and other process representatives of the allied trades will exhibit items of general information value.

FIRE COMMISSIONER WAITS EXAMINATION

Mr. Hawes to Appear Before Civil Service Board

John T. Hawes, chief field deputy in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in Massachusetts, awaits summons by the Civil Service Commission of the Commonwealth



JOHN T. HAWES

for examination to qualify as Fire Commissioner of Boston to which post Mayor Nichols appointed him yesterday.

Mr. Hawes' appointment follows the resignation of Theodore A. Glynn as commissioner. Mr. Glynn's resignation was in Mr. Nichols' hands when the latter came to City Hall following his inauguration on Monday, Jan. 4, in Symphony Hall.

It was known that Mr. Hawes would be Mr. Nichols' choice for the fire commissionership but there were certain details and adjustments necessary in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue where the present mayor had been in charge for four years, and during which time he had advanced Mr. Hawes to have charge of field collections.

Mr. Hawes and the Mayor are close personal friends. Before he went to the revenue collecting office he had been with the Pullman company as a conductor. He lived then in Roxbury. When Mr. Nichols entered the collector's office he employed Mr. Hawes as an assistant. The latter now lives in the Back Bay.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT FOR BROWN IS NAMED

Prof. Albert D. Mead to Be Assistant to Dr. Faunce

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (Special)—Prof. Albert D. Mead, head of the department of biology at Brown University, has been appointed vice-president of that institution. The office was created by the advisory and executive committee of the corporation at its last meeting. Under the new arrangement the work of the former executive secretary, Thomas P. Appleget, will be divided between Dr. Mead and Alfred H. Gurney, the alumni secretary, former taking over the duties as have to do directly with the office of the president.

Professor Mead is a graduate of Middlebury College with the class of 1890. He received his master's degree from Brown University in 1891 and his doctorate in philosophy from Chicago University four years later. Brown University and Middlebury College have conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science. He was appointed professor of comparative anatomy at Brown in 1895, became a full professor in 1901 and professor of biology in 1909.

He is a member of the American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Zoologists, American Association for the Advancement of Science and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

POLICE DEPLORE SABBATH BREAKING

Mr. Crowley Says More Court Action Is Needed

Capt. Perkins S. Skillings, of Station 2, Boston, applied today in the Central Municipal Court for summonses for several persons who are charged with dancing Sunday morning in one of Boston's night clubs. In detailing police to go to the members of the Lord's Day League of New England, meeting last night in the Dudley Street Baptist Church, Michael H. Crowley, Superintendent of Police, declared that violations of the laws for Sabbath keeping and the conduct of night clubs are serious in Boston and demand more strict enforcement than the courts so far have practiced. He declared the police are doing their part and doing it well but that they must have the support of the courts to make their work effective.

The superintendent declared that for 37 years dancing had not been permitted in public clubs in this city on Sundays; that it is a direct violation of the law and that members of night clubs must be made to realize that after 12 Saturday night it must not be permitted.

Not naming a certain club under police surveillance, the superintendent asserted that lately it had announced that it would permit dancing on early Sunday mornings. He said he had heard officers of the club wanted to test the law. He said to the Lord's Day League that the laws did not allow the police to enter these clubs without card of admission or a warrant and that evidence must be obtained to get a warrant.

Mr. Crowley said that 29 of 35 cases brought during the recent football season charging violations of the Sunday laws by collecting admission to games on Sundays had been placed on file in the courts, and that one defendant had been fined \$10, and five others \$20 each, the latter all appealing to the Superior Court.

BOSTON PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBES BACKED

President Coolidge Indorses \$24,000 Appropriation

Re-establishment of pneumatic tube service to the North and South Stations will give Boston a greatly facilitated postal service, Roland M. Baker, postmaster, said today in connection with the announcement from Washington that President Coolidge has recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$24,000 to make possible this improvement.

The action of the President in the matter follows a long agitation for the project and the more recent hearings before Brigadier General M. Lord, director of the Bureau of the Budget, at which William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and a large delegation of Massachusetts representatives appeared to emphasize the need of the tube service, which had been discontinued several years ago.

The act that 45 minutes must be allowed a mail truck to travel from the central post office to either the North or the South Station, less than a mile, and that sometimes the truck cannot make the distance even in that time, with the result that certain mails may be delayed a day in transit, was an effective argument, though it is thought that perhaps General Lord was more impressed yesterday with the yearly rental of the pneumatic tubes would be offset by the saving in mail trucks.

WILD FLOWER PICTURE EXHIBITION POPULAR

The exhibition of wild flower pictures, reproduced in four colors from original paintings of Mary Vaux Walcott, which is now being held at the Horticultural Hall, will remain open until 8 o'clock in the evening, George W. Berliner of Columbia University, supervisor of the exhibit, announced today.

The exhibition opens at 9 o'clock in the morning and was originally scheduled to close at 5:30, but owing to the amount of interest displayed it was decided to extend the closing hour during the remainder of the week.

CHICAGO MOVES
TO AID BEGGARSPublic Welfare Department
Ready to Help Those Who
Will Help Themselves

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Steps to reduce beggary in Chicago by helping men find employment have been taken with encouraging results, Miss Mary E. McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare, declares in her annual report recently published. Through co-operation of the police, the "loop" has been practically freed from beggars, her report states.

The department initiated a program which brought about a temporary adjustment of all cases where the individual was willing to co-operate. Many of those unwilling left the city, L. Guy Brown, investigator for the department, declared. Permanent adjustments were made in 20 per cent of the cases.

Opening of the municipal lodging house the year around is necessary if beggary is to be done away with, Thomas W. Allison, superintendent of the lodging house, reported, saying:

"Want and lack of sympathetic assistance are potent factors in the making of criminals. Some place should always be available as a refuge for the homeless man. Chicago needs more preventive as well as

punitive agencies in dealing with these men."

Housing of families with small incomes is an important problem in Chicago, the report finds, declaring that a survey shows one-third of all families in this city to come within the small-wage class. The single item of rent in the family budget is more than twice as large as it was in 1914, it states.

London Busses Were Never Before
More Comfortable or NumerousHorse-Bus Driver Recalls Fifteen-Hour Day Job and
Competition for Passengers

London
Special Correspondence
THE centenary of the omnibus happens this year and those who care for old London will take note. The omnibus carries many memories.

Its own history began in Nantes in the summer of 1825. Then an enterprising coachmaker of Paris, Mr. Shillibeer, started a line of busses in London in 1829. When the omnibus was introduced into New York it was known as a "Shillibeer." The London busses ran from the Yorkshire Stingo, a public house which is still standing in the Marylebone Road, to the Bank. The fare was one shilling "all the way," and books and newspapers were provided for the passengers. This entertainment did not continue very long, however, for the passengers pocketed the literature!

Competition in busses soon followed, and "Nelson," "Wellington," "Eagle," and other services appeared in all parts of the metropolis.

Punch saw at once the humorous side of the bus and followed its developments faithfully. In 1842 appeared "The Omnibus Cad's Vocabulary Done Into English":

Lingua Cadda
"Stank!" "Wich!" "Greenwich and Woolwich"
"Norton." "Fiddington or Islington"
"Mpton." "Brompton"
"Smith." "Hammersmith"
"Elephant"
"Passengers taken up at Newington"
"A Blue Bear"
"Passengers taken up at Holborn"
Later on, in 1856, when the London General Omnibus Company came into being, Punch had another dig at the bus vocabulary under the new methods.

"Instead of the vulgar 'Get on, Bill!' of the reviling conductor and his not less irritating 'Old 'ard, carn't yer!' the firm but mild 'Forward!' and the impressive but unsmiling 'Halt!' are to be substituted. For 'All on 'em out,' the single word is 'discharged.'"

The "Knife-Board" Bus
The "knife-board" bus gave great scope to Punch. The passengers sat back-to-back on the roof, this arrangement being responsible for the nickname of the bus. Only men mounted to the top by the little iron step-plates clamped on the rear of the bus. The crinoline, then in fashion, and the proprieties of the time precluded all possibility of such a feat by a member of the gentler sex. The favorite seats were on either side of the driver, a popularity which continued until the advent of the motorbus. The bus driver was one of the characters of London. His ready humor and steady flow of conversation was looked upon as part of the enjoyment of the ride. In appreciation thereof his beaver hat was often the gift of the passengers, most of whom were what he called "reg'lers"—traveling regularly by the same bus into the city every morning. The reg'lers had their own seats on the bus, and no one disputed the fact that Mr. Brown sat on one side of the driver and Mr. Smith on the other. Each carried

his own rug. Some of the drivers yet remain who remember this order of things. Today they sit alone on the petrol tank and talk no more to the passengers.

Old Drivers Content
"I thought it would have been the end at first," said one of the old horse-bus drivers to a representative of the Monitor, "the other was such an easy job. The horses took you home. And they stopped for the conductor's bell. Didn't they say that the bus horses that were sent over for the South African War wouldn't pull the guns along till they heard the conductor's bell? Anyway, they knew it as well as I did."

"I missed the horses at first—five pair a day and one to rest we had. I was on the box 15 hours a day. Sundays and Christmas Day as well. You got used to being on the bus. There was one chap had the record—never a day off for 12 years. You could have a day off if you wanted it. I was a horse-boy before I drove a bus—used to ride the extra horse that pulled the bus up Bayswater Hill. Bayswater Billie we called the horse master. There was a bus driver we nicknamed 'Apple-cheek-Charlie-one-two-three.' We used to say what we liked to the drivers when we were on a horse and they were behind the Nestle's Milk board—that's what we called the front board, for it always had Nestle's Milk on it. We used to have a game with those horses for the passengers threw us money if we were a bit tricky. My father was a bus driver, and I learned in the yard."

"Often old coachmen were taken on as drivers. They wouldn't do that now—drivers have to be between 25 and 35. But when the horse drivers learned to drive the motors, there was one man 54 years old and a very good driver too. I reckon driving is easier now, even with the traffic. You don't have your horses going down on frosty roads and as soon as you get one up have to go down to the other. At first, of course, when the 'oil-tanks,' as we called the motor busses, were always breaking down, the horse bus drivers had their fun off us. They'd whistle as they passed us: 'We won't be home till morning,' or call out: 'Put her nosebag on.' We all thought we would be back on the horse busses in six months. And now I don't even need to take a spanner with me! Nothing ever goes wrong."

"There's not the opposition now. Either you've just got to stop and pick up the people, but I remember when we had to holler out where we were going and get the passengers. 'Upold Street!' (Liverpool Street) 'Upold Street!' 'Bink!' (Bank) 'Bink!'"

"Ha'penny Bumpers
There were even drivers who had to look after the fares. In the 'Ha'

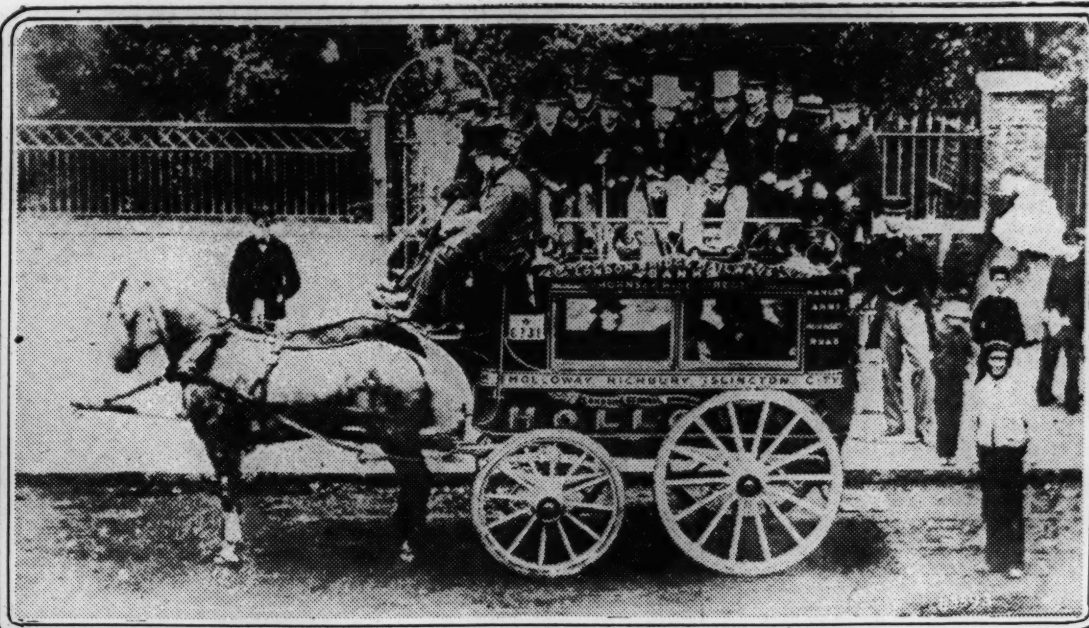
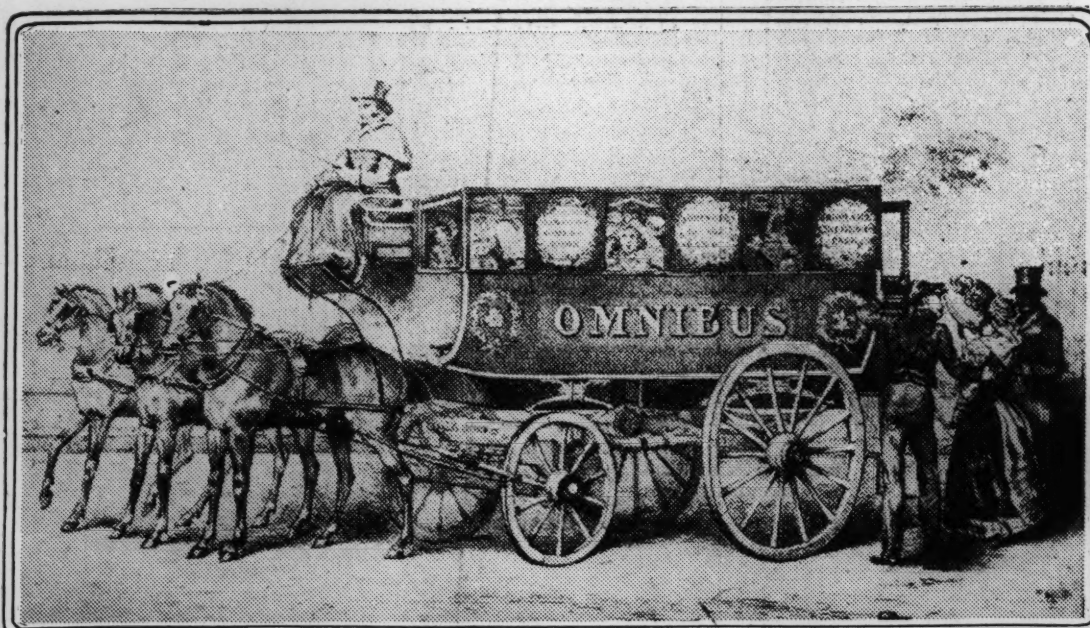
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Centenary Shows Progress From Shillibeers and Knife-Boards to the London Omnibus of Today



Photographs © London Underground
Upper Left: Shillibeer Bus, introduced in London in 1829 by an enterprising coachmaker of Paris.
Upper Right: Miller Bus With a Knife-board. Only Men Mounted the Little Iron Step-plates to the Places of Vantage on the Roof.
Lower: London Omnibuses Today; Regent Street, Looking Toward Oxford Circus.



Photograph © Photochrom Co., Ltd., London

penny bumpers," as the men called them, which used to ply over the bridges, and up Sloane Street "t'd all the way," a glass box was inside under the driver's dickey and he had to look through a slit and see that the passengers put a 1/2d in the box. It was of glass so that he could be sure of a real 1/2d. The bus drivers and conductors were paid every night out of the takings of the day—"7s. in front, 5s. behind."

"I'm finished at 2 o'clock in the afternoon," he said, "and I come on at 6 a. m. My missus remembers the horse-bus too! She had to bring my dinner to me in a basket and I ate it in the bus, and when I got home at night the kids were in bed."

Vast System Today
Nowadays he is served in the mess-room with a choice of two hot dishes with two kinds of vegetables for 8d. and a choice of puddings for 2d. The works band plays during the meal-hour and there are adjacent fields and a daylight cinema. He is part of the most extensive system of passenger transport that has ever been devised in any city in the world. The average number of miles covered in a day by the London General Omnibus Company's 4200 busses in 1924 was 440,000. The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,264,000,000. There is an all-night service for late and early workers, and there are 158 different country routes, some of which extend 25 miles.

The well-trained conductor varies his manners quite the different districts through which he travels. At most automatically he says, "Yes, Madam," in Kensington, while in Bow he is "hail-fellow-well-met." He

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MOUNT OPHEL
DIGGING ENDS
Available Funds Exhausted
for Exploration of
Palestine
JERUSALEM, Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The present two years' excavation at Mount Ophel has come to an end, and the Rev. Garrow Duncan, who carried on the work after Professor Macalister left, has now returned to Scotland, states

the current quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund just received here.

The official result of this successful work is now in the press and will shortly be issued as a special "Annual." Besides this there is a good deal of material in the form of special reports which is at present in manuscript, but some of which will doubtless be published.

While from lack of funds the executive committee is now obliged for a time to leave the most interesting site, it is their intention, should financial support become available, to recommence as soon as possible, at latest in 1927. The permit given to the Palestine Exploration Fund to excavate at this site has not been withdrawn, but its continuance will depend upon work being resumed within reasonable-time. The statement says:

Our experience of excavation on Ophel enables us to know much better than we did in 1923 where further work is likely to be fruitful in results.

It is unbelievable that there is not much more of unique interest to Bible students within the hill, as yet, unexplored areas of this wonderful hill. Some may be discouraged by the expense of excavation in these modern days as compared with that of 20 or more years ago, but that has got to be faced and the future is unlikely to make any favorable change. On the other hand, the political situation is at present most favorable

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AUSTRALIA ASKS
MORE TEACHERSNew South Wales Turning
to Britain for Competent
Instructors

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence)—It seems probable that Australia will meet a portion of its population requirements in an unexpected way. The shortage of school teachers is such that most of the states will have to look outside for them. South Australia commenced a few years since to import from England, but the other states were not then specially interested by the move, as it was not realized whether it was necessity or preference for English teachers that prompted it. They have since learned that it was the former, and their own needs turn their thoughts in the same direction. The only objection is that English teachers have not the same outlook as Australian, and it may take a few years to acquire it.

The question has just been raised in the New South Wales Parliament, where the Minister of Education mentioned that, although good salaries are paid and the vacations are liberal, the shortage is acute, and cannot be met. "I cannot find teachers for the schools already in existence," he said. There are new schools being opened every month, and the established ones are growing and constantly requiring additional assistance.

The education department will consider whether it will advertise in English papers, send an officer of the department to England to make selections, or endeavor to struggle on as at present. It is likely that the second course will be pursued. Replying to a member of his own party, the Minister said he did not think it would be long before these imported teachers became "good Australians," and the remark was cheered.

NEW WAREHOUSE FOR MOBILE
MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence)—A large non-flammable cotton warehouse is the second dock unit in line for construction under the State's \$10,000,000 seaport development program at Mobile, Gen. William L. Sibert, president of the Docks Commission, announced yesterday. This structure will be built immediately south of Pier No. 1 site, and is next in order for contract after Pier No. 2 project, on which bids were opened in December. Brick or concrete walls are planned for the warehouse building, which will be approximately 1000 feet long and 150 feet wide.

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NOTED FIFTH AVENUE MANSIONS YIELDING TO ADVANCE OF TRADE

Only Two of the Nine Vanderbilt Homes Remain in Family's Possession—Hotels and Towering Office Buildings Supplanting Historic "Brownstone Fronts"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Fifth Avenue speeds the parting and welcomes the coming.

When William H. Vanderbilt sat in the window of his brick and brownstone house, which faced where the Public Library now stands, planning palatial homes for members of his family half a mile farther up the avenue, he had no vision of the changes that less than four decades have brought. For, at that time, Fifth Avenue from Madison Square north was given over entirely to homes occupied by families whose names were interwoven with the history of New York.

Today there are, by actual count, not more than 15 houses between Twenty-fifth Street and Fifty-ninth Street used as residences. Great department stores, towering office buildings and hotels, and blocks of fashionable shops have displaced the "brownstone fronts."

And now another—one of the most stately of the old Fifth Avenue mansions—is slated to go. It is the half of the famous Vanderbilt twin houses, occupying the block fronting on the west side of Fifth Avenue between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets.

Purchase Price \$3,500,000
This house, which is occupied by Mrs. Henry White, wife of the one-time Ambassador to France, and a daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, has been sold to Benjamin Winter for \$3,500,000. Mr. Winter is the real estate operator who recently purchased the Astor mansion and lately traded in its site for the Temple Emanuel down the avenue. This sale leaves only two of the Vanderbilt residences on the avenue still in the hands of the family.

Signs on the windows of the Cornelius Vanderbilt house at Fifty-seventh Street, that imposing reproduction of the famous chateau of Blois, built by the eldest son of William H., announce that it will be open to public view before being demolished. One of the activities of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will benefit from this final opening of the great iron gates that guard the entrance to the Fifty-eighth Street approach to the house.

There were, all told, nine Vanderbilt mansions on the city's great highway. The first, at Fort Street, was left by William H. Vanderbilt to his son, Frederick Arnold Constable Company's department store now occupies the site. William H. moved uptown, building on the full block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, a massive brownstone structure that contained three separate homes. He occupied the Fifty-first Street corner; his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Shepard, lived in the middle one, and another daughter, Mrs. Henry White, had the upper corner, the houses being given to them by their father. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the eldest grandson of William H., now lives in the Fifty-first Street corner, and Mrs. White, who combined the Shepard dwelling with her own, has now sold the property and bought a smaller house further up the avenue.

A French Gothic Residence
Across Fifty-second Street, William H. built the French Gothic residence, on the roof of which the effigy of its architect sits looking down into the street. This property has been sold twice in as many years, and soon is to be replaced by a 30-story office and commercial building. William H. erected at No. 666, next to his own residence, a home for his son, William K. Jr., who still lives there.

In the next block to the north, William H.'s other daughters, Mrs. Seward Webb and Mrs. H. H. Twombly, had their homes given to them by their father. These houses stood between St. Thomas' Church and the block then covered by the buildings of St. Luke's Hospital.

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where now stand the University Club and the Hotel Gotham. Some years ago John D. Rockefeller Jr. bought the Webb house, which stood in the middle of the block, and erected two six-story business buildings of attractive Gothic architecture. He has now purchased Mrs. Twombly's house on the corner, but it is understood that she will continue to live there for some time.

The farthest north of the Vanderbilt homes is the one covering the block front between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, and which, in its last week will be open to public inspection. Mrs. Alice Vanderbilt, widow of Cornelius, recently sold this property to G. Maurice Heckscher for \$7,100,000.

Adding to Plaza's Impressiveness
Here a spectacular addition to the impressiveness of the Plaza is to be erected in the shape of a 42-story hotel, plans for which were recently filed at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000. Across the Plaza on the site of the present Hotel Netherlands, a 35-story apartment-hotel is to be built that will cost between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The aspect of this entrance to Central Park will be further changed by the erection of the 33-story hotel planned for the site of the Hotel Savoy, which is now being demolished.

It is a coincidence that the replacement of the Netherlands occurs so soon after the sale of the Astor residence on the north corner of Sixty-fifth Street and the Avenue, for the two events mark the disappearance of the Astors from the Avenue. The Netherlands, which was opened in 1890, was built by William Waldorf Astor, and then was the tallest hotel in the world. The residence at Sixty-fifth Street was built by Mrs. William B. Astor. Originally it consisted of two houses, one of which she occupied and, in the other, her only son, John Jacob Astor, dwelt.

This Astor residence took the place of the old mansion at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street, which stood in lonely grandeur, overshadowed by the then "marvelous" Waldorf Hotel, which had been erected on the lower half of the block, formerly covered by the John Jacob Astor mansion. Vincent Astor, the present head of the family, will leave the Avenue for a residence in East 86th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

New Church Edifice
Connected with the disposal of the Astor mansion is another big transaction. The congregation of Temple Emanuel has decided to sell its property at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, taking as part payment for this site, which is considered one of the most valuable on the Avenue, the Astor mansion. Here a new church edifice is to be built.

Other well-known houses that have given way to the encroachments of tall apartments and business blocks are the Hamilton Fish home at Sixty-second Street, where a co-operative apartment house is being put up; the former Burden mansion at Ninety-second Street and the Ruppert home at Ninety-third Street.

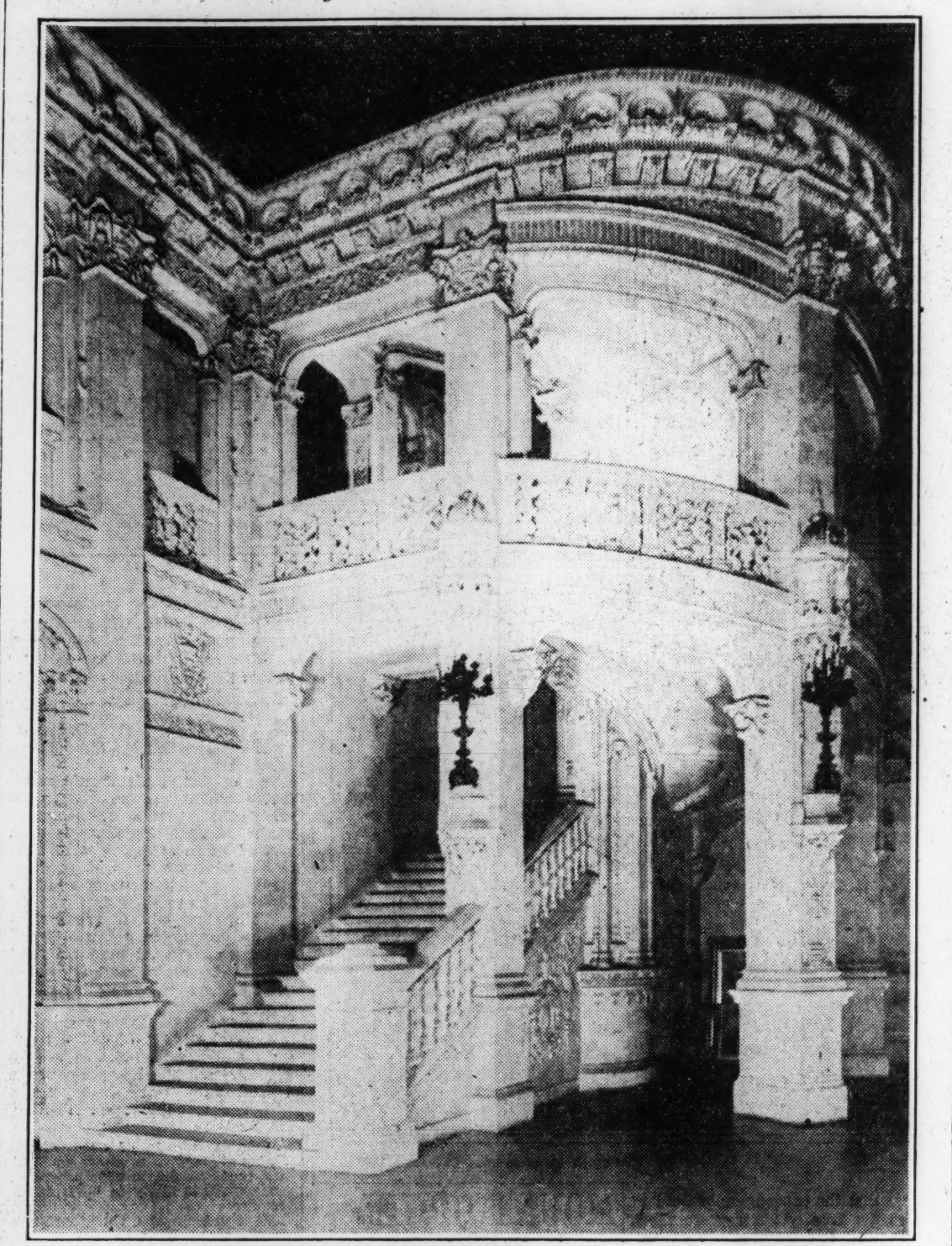
The gray stone castle at the other corner of Fifty-seventh Street and the Avenue, built by Collis P. Huntington, also was sold recently, and is to be replaced by a new building made as to the future of the property, there are rumors that the probable development there will be on a similar scale to that made by the Heckschers on the site of the old William C. Whitney picturesque estate at Ninety-second Street, and projected to replace the French chateau now being vacated.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has taken the George Gould house further up the Avenue and from her old home she is moving to the new chateau. The interior decorations, the St. Gaudens mantelpiece and panels in the billiard room on the third floor are to go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. She also retains the ballroom woodwork and ceiling, the

hearing John and Jane talk about a pig that he said he would think about it. And then he got so tired of having John and Jane tell him it had thought about it, that one day he said, "Yes! Yes! We will have a pig. But it will have to be a very neat pig."

So the gentleman had a carpenter come and build a house for a pig to live in and a pen for a pig to walk round in when he wasn't in his house. He had the house made in the Colonial style, with a white picket fence round it, and just outside the white picket fence he had a garden of old-fashioned flowers, and in one place he had the carpenter make an arbor, which would be very pretty when the roses were in bloom on it, for the pig's dining room, and then he told the carpenter to make a Colonial trough for the pig to eat out of. And although the carpenter said he had never seen a Colonial trough for a pig, he did his best.

Hall and Staircase of Famous Vanderbilt Mansion, New York



The Staircase is Patterned After That of the Chateau Blois and is One of the Finest Works in the World. The Mansion Has Been Opened for Public Inspection Before It is Demolished, the Admission Fees to Go to Charity.

woodwork and ceiling of a small Louis XVI room, the small marble corridor on the Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street side with La Farge paintings, the steel and glass entrance doors and the wonderful wrought-iron railing and gates that surround the property.

Extension of Formal Garden
Thomas Fortune Ryan's house stands next to Mrs. Vanderbilt's estate home. Some years ago Mr. Ryan purchased the Charles T. Yerkes residence and the art gallery attached, demolishing the latter structure to make place for a formal garden. He is now tearing down the house, proper, and will extend the garden to the upper corner of the block.

Returning to the stretch of the Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Madison Square, a survey reveals just 14 houses now occupied as private residences, the remainder being those of Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., Mrs. Henry White, Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Kane and Mrs. Ogden Goetz at the opposite corners of Forty-ninth Street, and the old Wendell home at Thirty-ninth Street.

On the east side are the residences of William Iselin, Samuel J. Tamm, Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, daughter of Mrs. Henry White, who lives almost directly across from her mother; Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Helen Gould, and at Twenty-ninth Street, the home of one of the members of the Livingston family. On this side of the Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, is one house that, while still retaining the invasion of business and still furnished as a residence, stands empty and deserted. Its number is 555.

NORWAY ARRANGES NORTHERN CRUISES

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Next summer, the Norwegian-American Line will arrange two cruises to the North Cape with its ships. The Bergenstorf will leave New York on July 3 for Bergen, Gudvangen, Balholm, Molde, Aandalsnes, Trondhjem, Svalbard, Lyngby, Hammerfest, Narvik, Troms, Digermul, Geranger, Hellesylt, Oie, Loe, Bergen, Stavanger, Oslo, Halifax, New York. The Stavangerstorf leaves Oslo on July 1 for a similar cruise, returning to Oslo.

It is announced that the Meteor will leave Newcastle for Norwegian fjord cruises on June 5 and 19, July 17, 31, and August 28. The Irma will cover the route Bergen-North Cape-Spitzbergen as before, and the Prins Alav, formerly the British royal yacht, will make four cruises to the North Cape, leaving Bergen on June 13 and 27 and July 11 and 25. It will further make a cruise to Spitzbergen, leaving Bergen on Aug. 8, returning on Aug. 28.

CAROLINA CONSIDERS TUNNEL UNDER RIVER

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Frank Page, chairman of the State Highway Commission, is investigating the cost of a proposed tunnel under the Cape Fear River at Wilmington, and if he finds the proposition practicable, North Carolina's chief port will enjoy the distinction of being at one end of the only such tunnel in this section of the country.

The Highway Commission has just let contracts for two bridges over eastern North Carolina waters, which will cost more than \$1,000,000. One is to be 3100 feet long. These bridges are a part of the State Highway System, as the tunnel will be if it is built.

JAPANESE CRITIC INDICTS PRESS

Writer Advocates Constructive Handling of Social and Political News

TOKYO, Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Crime news in the Japanese press comes in for strong condemnation by Kayabara Kwazan, one of the most brilliant and influential writers. He offers his readers the Naikan (Introspection). Even stronger is Mr. Kwazan's indictment of the press of this country for failing to deal in a practical way with practical subjects in its editorial columns.

By way of contrast, he points to the foreign press in Japan, more especially to the Japan Advertiser, the only American paper in the Empire, whose services to Japan he considers more valuable than those of the whole of the Japanese press combined, despite their millions of circulation. He translates into Japanese five recent editorials from the Japan Advertiser, which he offers his readers as models that should be followed by Japanese editorial writers.

There is not a single vernacular paper to which the public attention turns for editorial comment as a problem occurs. Space is largely irrelevant. What comes from the pen of the editorials that appeared in the Japan Advertiser during the recent years in the spring of 1925. The cost of Norwegian kroner increased with the higher rate of wages, and the rising value of the krone as compared with the dollar and the pound sterling increased the cost of Norwegian production when transcribed into foreign currency. Finally the industrial plants had their expenses increased by taxes and fees. The result of it all is that unemployment has increased.

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NORWAY'S UNEMPLOYED IS FAST INCREASING

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 27 (Special Correspondence).—According to reports from employment bureaus, unemployment has increased considerably in Norway lately. In Oslo alone on Oct. 31, 1925, there were twice as many persons unemployed as on the same date last year, and in the country as a whole unemployment has increased 60 per cent during this period.

Competition in Norwegian industry received a setback from two quarters in the spring of 1925. The cost of Norwegian kroner increased with the higher rate of wages, and the rising value of the krone as compared with the dollar and the pound sterling increased the cost of Norwegian production when transcribed into foreign currency. Finally the industrial plants had their expenses increased by taxes and fees. The result of it all is that unemployment has increased.

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PARIS TO HEAR WOMEN'S VIEWS

Suffrage Alliance to Hold Next Gathering at the Sorbonne

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 22.—Arrangements are now well in hand for the tenth congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which will take place at the Sorbonne, Paris, from May 30 to June 6.

Preliminary private meetings of the various standing committees of the Alliance will occupy the first few days before the formal opening of the congress on Sunday evening, May 30, when Mme. Brunschwig, president of the French auxiliary, will welcome the congress, and official greetings will be tendered by the municipality of Paris. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, first British president of the Alliance, will then deliver her presidential speech, which will be followed by reports of progress in the five continents, given by a well-known woman representative from each country.

Consideration of the methods to be adopted in countries which have not yet enfranchised their women; the economic position of women in the professions, in business, and in industry; the equal moral standard of both sexes; responsibility for the illegitimate child; the nationality of the married woman; and the study of family allowances, will occupy the next three days, when the discussions will also include such subjects as women in diplomacy, women police, women in the League of Nations, and the problems of women voters.

Women's fight for equality would seem to center at present round the question of equal conditions of work for men and women, and the women of the Scandinavian countries will describe their success in shedding protective legislation for women, and many other aspects of this question. Official women representatives of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Office will describe their work at Geneva, and women members of the various commissions within the League will enumerate their activities.

Five public evening meetings have been arranged: one consisting of five-minute speeches from women of all nations; a dramatic protest of enfranchised women against the tyranny of the Code Napoleon; a meeting of prominent men speaking in support of woman suffrage; a meeting addressed by women members of Parliament, giving accounts of their activities; and a final demonstration on the last day, urging the paramount importance of women's influence on world peace.

The progress reported at biennial congresses during the last 20 years has more than justified the existence of the Alliance. In 1904, the year of its birth (in Berlin), it was composed of only nine national suffrage associations, among which only the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and four of the United States had given the vote to women. Numbers and victories grew from congress to congress, at Copenhagen, Amsterdam, London, Stockholm, and Budapest, when 22 countries were represented, and where Finnish and Norwegian women were among the women voters.

In 1920, at Geneva, after the long interval occasioned by the war, a wonderful list of suffrage victories was reported in more than 20 countries. In 1922, at Rome, the whole of the United States of America, and several Indian provinces and native states were added, while today 40 countries are affiliated to the Alliance, of which 28 have enfranchised their women.

The Rome congress had a particularly important effect upon the woman's movement, for it was directly responsible for the granting of a limited form of municipal franchise in Italy, and a larger measure of municipal enfranchisement in Spain and Greece (the latter to take effect in two years' time). It is confidently expected that the Paris congress next May will prove another milestone on the path of women's progress. Its possible effect upon France itself cannot be too highly estimated, for the enfranchisement of French women would have an immediate reflex action upon all the lands of the Mediterranean, and in the great continent of South America.

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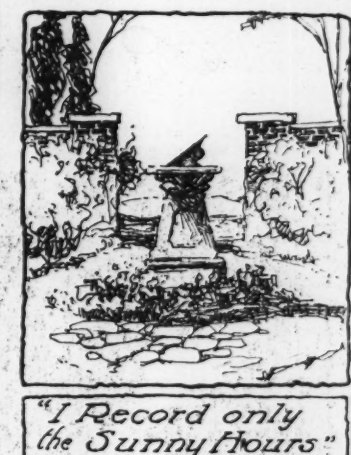
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The Plains, Va.
Special Correspondence

AS A train drew into a city station and came to a stop, two women stepped from a car, a sweet-faced elderly woman and a younger one. A Negro porter approached and offered to take the elderly woman's bag, at the same time asking her if she expected to be met by anyone as she seemed unaccustomed to traveling.

"Yes," she replied happily, "my grandson, Julian, will meet me." The porter also carried the bag of the young woman and the three walked toward the gate.

At the gate stood Julian, a young man evidently not quite used to the city and its ways; but delighted to see his grandmother and take her in charge. The porter handed over her bag and there was a slight pause before the older woman said in a sweet voice:—"And what are your charges?"

"No charges at all, ma'am," said the porter, "just anything you want to give."

Julian reached into his pocket and produced a few cents, a few pennies. The courtesy of the porter, however, never failed. Lifting his hat, he expressed his thanks as sincerely as if a ransom had been bestowed upon him, then proceeded forward with the suitcase of the young woman.

She had been watching this little scene with delight and interest and wishing to know what prompted such thoughtfulness, remarked hopefully, "It's nice to look out for older people, isn't it?"

"It sure is a pleasure, ma'am," replied the porter, "I've got a mother 80 years old and I sure would want folks to look out for her."

After hearing a few more interesting remarks about this mother, the young woman decided to see the case and bestowed a fee that was never given with greater pleasure.

NORTHERN ALBERTA PROSPERS

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence).—A tangible proof of the marked improvement in the prosperity of northern Alberta is shown by the records in the Edmonton land titles office where the registrar, A. T. Kinnaird, has noted that "never before in the history of this office have we handled so many discharges of mortgages on land and buildings as have passed through our hands lately." The land titles office in Edmonton serves all the northern part of the Province, the district also extending south to Minniss.

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"Priestley" silk-and-wool tweed, 56-inch, \$5.50 yard.

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AUSTRIA DRIETS FROM ROYALISM

No Sentiment Favoring Return to Monarchy Is in Evidence

VIENNA, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence).—An incident which recently occurred here showed that the two small Royalist groups in Austria were drifting farther apart than ever and that the Monarchist cause is stagnating. This is in sharp contrast to the report from Hungary of a union of two of the three Legitimist groups and of the constantly increasing demand for a king to fill the empty throne.

Most of Austria's troubles are popularly laid to the series of mistakes which the Hapsburgs made and which culminated in the false moves that led to the war. On the other hand, Hungarians are Royalists to the core and give credit for the expansion of their Empire to the greatness of their kings. The Hungarians are probably, of all people in Europe, the most ardent supporters of the idea of a monarchy.

The reaction in Austria was so strong as to turn the country into a republic, and intimate contact with the Austrians allows the only possible conclusion that there is practically no sentiment in favor of a return to a kingdom. The only possible exception which might come in the future is in case an opportunity should present itself to Austria and Bavaria uniting under a single king. This is most remote, but it might conceivably be a thesis acceptable to the Austrians as the lesser of two evils, that is, as a possible way of escape from their present unhappy economic position. A king in Hungary would be no attraction.

The Royalists in Austria hold a far weaker position here than does even the Action Francaise in France; here, the Royalists have no parliamentary representation whatsoever. Nor are the individual members of the cause of the same political caliber as those in France—like Leon Daudet, for example. Also, those here are split in two groups and even less likely to agree either on a leader or on a policy. One party is led by Dr. Albin Schager von Eckartsau; it is known as the Conservative People's Party. The other is headed by Gen. Comel Danikl, and is called the Reichsland der Oesterreicher.

The Schager element has just issued documents to prove that Dr. Schager was appointed by the former Emperor Charles to represent his interests among monarchist organizations. The policy of this group, as explained in a recent article published by the Neues Wiener Journal, is to seek the restoration of a Hapsburg kingdom which shall in time be affiliated with the other repressed German kingdoms under a German empire. On the contrary, the Danikl party are said to have no desire for Austria to join Germany in any way, but rather it envisages a Hapsburg empire, taking in Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugoslavia.

The two Royalist groups appear interested almost entirely in one another's activities, and their political matches have attracted only the smallest gallery of formerly titled persons.

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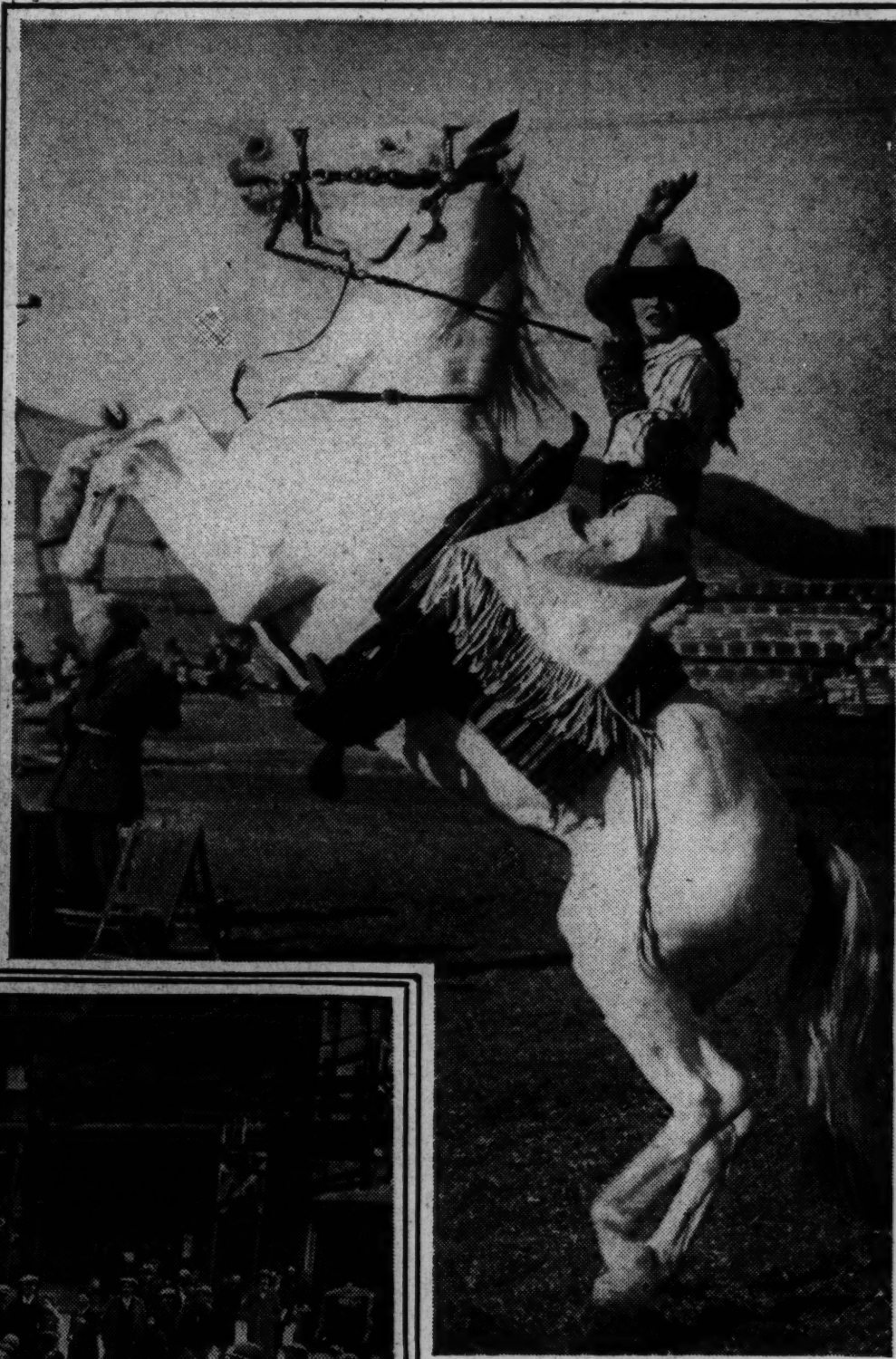
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Modern Conveniences in Dalecarlia—New Parliament Buildings—Elephants Jailed



What a kitchenette-dinette can be—in Dalecarlia, Sweden! This not-so-old-fashioned peasant home seems to go the modern apartment one better, adding a "bedette," the ladder giving access to what looks suspiciously like the ancestor of a Pullman upper.

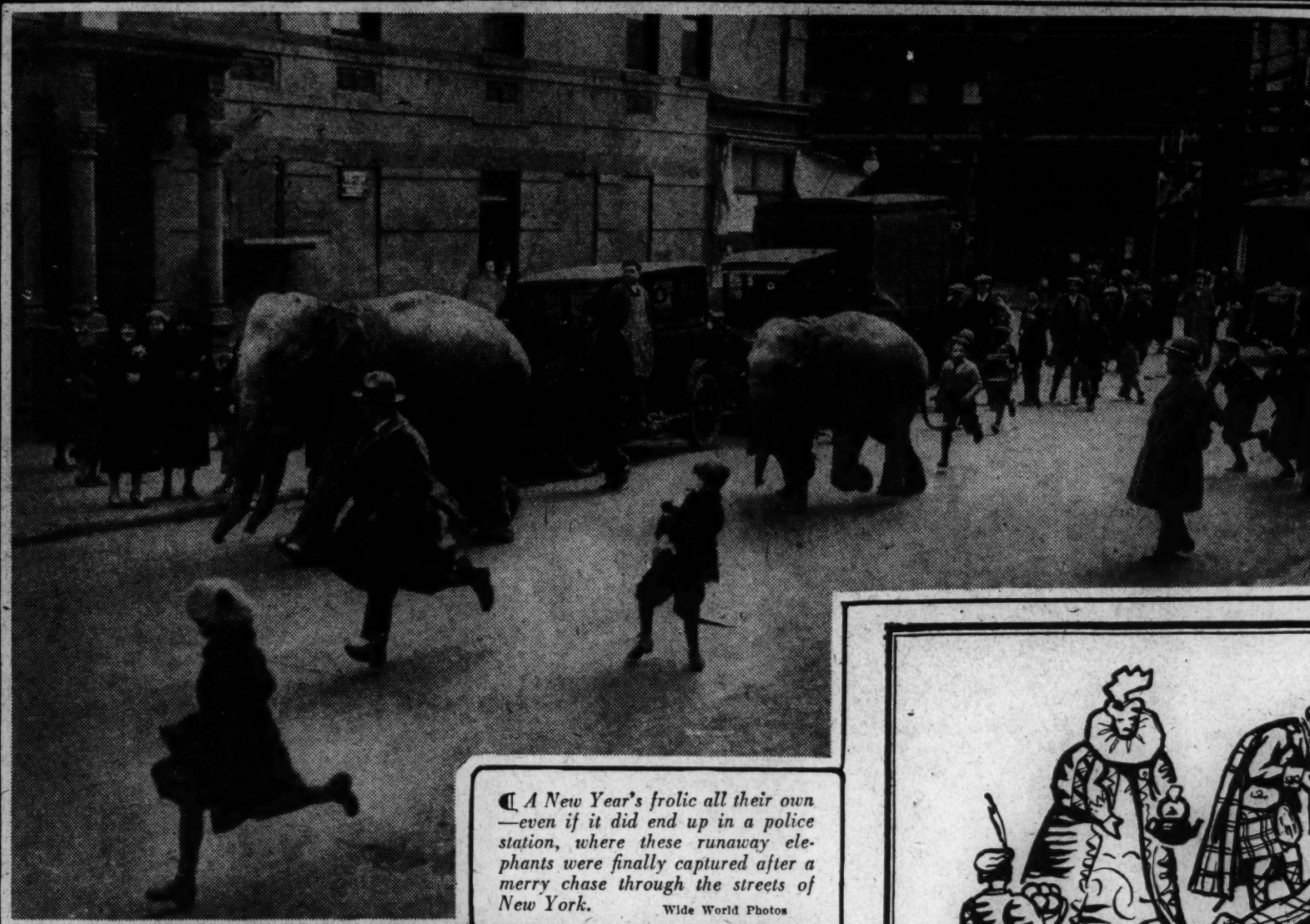
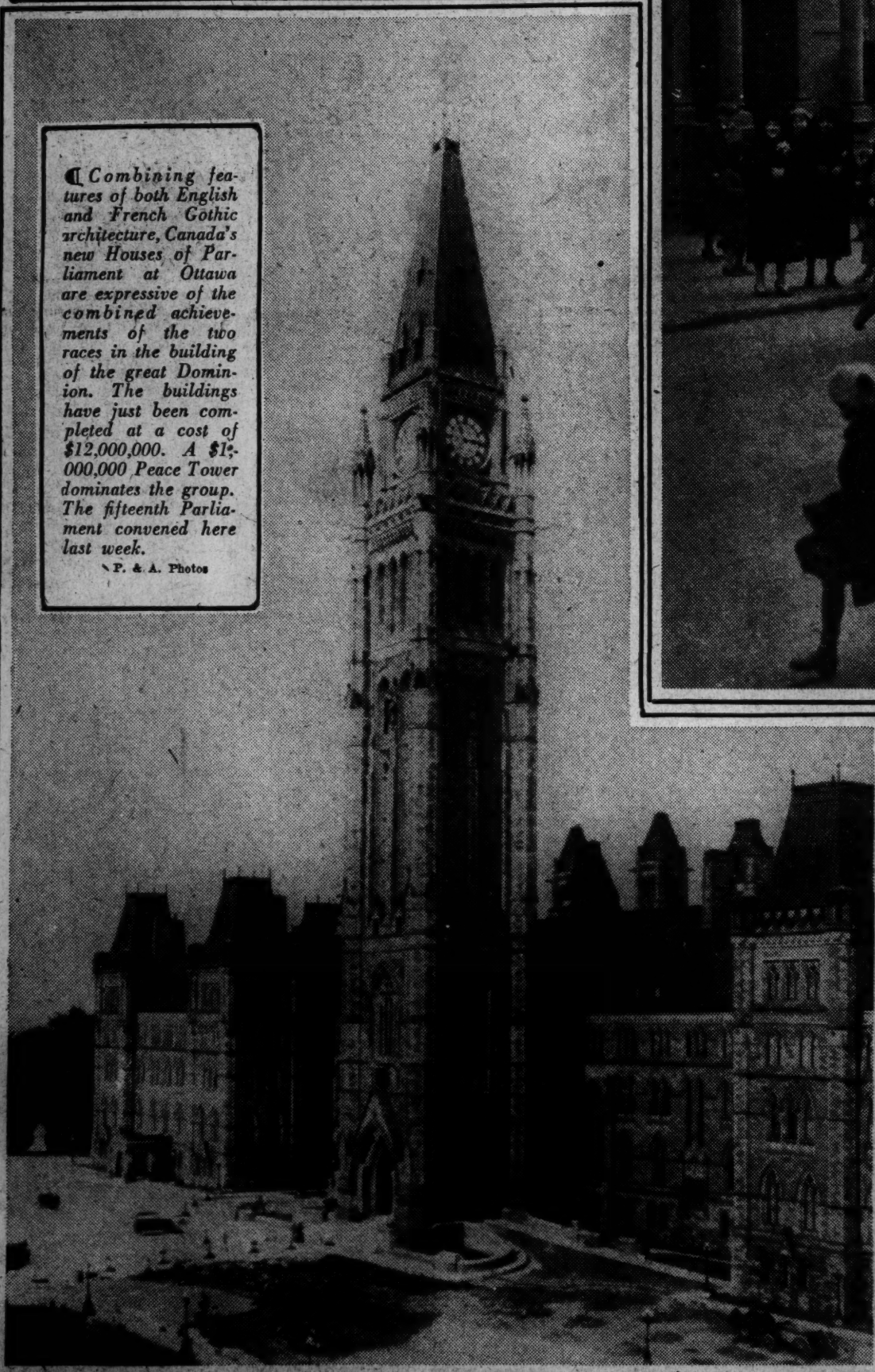


Displaying this vigor—"rearing to go," as they say in the West—small wonder that Beverly and his fair rider, Marilyn Mills, captured a prize in the western division of a recent horse show at Beverly Hills, Calif.

Pacific & Atlantic

Combining features of both English and French Gothic architecture, Canada's new Houses of Parliament at Ottawa are expressive of the combined achievements of the two races in the building of the great Dominion. The buildings have just been completed at a cost of \$12,000,000. A \$12,000,000 Peace Tower dominates the group. The fifteenth Parliament convened here last week.

N. F. & A. Photos



A New Year's frolic all their own—even if it did end up in a police station, where these runaway elephants were finally captured after a merry chase through the streets of New York.

Wide World Photos



"Venice once was dear
The pleasant place of all festivity"
—but now it is Miami that is dear, for she has borrowed these Venetian gondoliers with their gondolas to authenticate the festivity of her canals.

Fotograms



A humpless Swedish "camel" for the Argentine! While it may not go seven days without a drink, this turbine locomotive, which has been designed by a Stockholm engineer for the Argentine Railways, can cross the "deserts" of South America without stopping for water. A cleverly constructed condensation apparatus reduces its water consumption to a minimum.

Wide World Photos



Queen's Posset

When Mary Queen of Scots came to the throne of Scotland, she brought the secret of an Orange Posset with her from France. This sweet old recipe was the origin of Dundee Marmalade—the marmalade with a tang and a sparkle that all the world has tried to imitate without success.

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

A New Kind of Landlady

A NEW job for women. A hard job, a delightful job, an important job; a man's job, but most of all a woman's job. Best of all, a profitable job, in every sense of the word. And the women have found it for themselves—have made it for themselves. Singly, too, each one by herself, herself. Few of them know anyone else who is doing it. Half a dozen the writer has rounded up this last week, in different parts of one city, and she has heard of others. They are the happiest and at the same time the busiest women one can find anywhere.

The job is reclaiming old houses, taking houses that have fallen on hard times, houses that were once good but have become miserable tenements or lodgings, and bringing them back to a greater usefulness than they knew even in their best days. Turning tenements into apartments, to put it into a phrase.

For years women with imagination and a little capital have been buying old houses in the country and making them into modern homes with an antique flavor. Rarely, however, is that a business proposition—usually it is quite the opposite, an expensive personal indulgence.

The women with whom this story is concerned are business women; they are not speculators, as so many of the men who are attempting a similar piece of work, but they are investors. They have a little capital to start with, and they plan to get a good rate of interest on their money. They are artists, too, with imagination to see through dirt to the beauties beyond, and with taste to restore and adapt to modern standards. They are, most important of all, born home-makers. They know what women want and what they like because they want and like the same things themselves.

What Everyone Wants
"I fix things up to please myself and that seems to please everybody," smiled one little woman. "No, I haven't any vacancies—I never have. I love my tenants, and we get along so well nobody ever seems to move. If they do, the place is let long before they go."

She took the representative of The Christian Science Monitor through her own apartment, a duplex, as are many in the restored houses. There were two rooms and a bath on the ground floor; the front room, a living room, had of course a fireplace. "Everybody wants a fireplace," she said, "and everybody ought to. I wouldn't live in a house myself that didn't have one."

In a back corner of the room a tiny staircase, half hidden behind a bookcase, led down to the kitchen-dining room in the basement; this was light and pretty, with gray enamel woodwork and furnishings and gay blue and orange terry-cloth covers, with a lot of polished brasses on the dresser.

"Five houses," she counted on her fingers, "in three years." And she is taking a little rest, but on the look-out for more.

"You make my house look shabby," the woman next door complained, when this woman was sand-blasted. "No, no, no, it's just mine." Which she did, and the sand-blast men spent a week on the block, working on both sides of the street. That is the sort of thing that happens when a woman begins to make one house over again. It stirs the pride of the neighborhood.

"First," said one of the enterprising women, "you clean the place thoroughly. Then you attend to the roof, and the chimneys; open the fireplaces, and point up the chimneys. Then you turn in the plumbers and the men who are putting in the heater—I had 11 here at once on those jobs. Then come the carpenters, for the alterations, like new floors and partitions and so on. No, indeed, I don't do any of that by contract, except the plumbing and heating."

"But do you get things done, by day labor?" was asked.

"Indeed I do," was the answer. "I keep the men working. I know just how everything ought to be done, and I work with them."

"You've got to have imagination," she said earnestly. "I can see every detail of this house, the way it is going to look, just as clear as if it were already done. Then besides that, you've got to have grit."

Little Touches Give Charm
The house across the street has recently been sold to a woman who is going to remodel it. She has also four tiny houses on an alley. She took the writer through one of these which was half done over. It had wee-small rooms, with low paneled wainscots and small brick fireplaces, and in some of the rooms were little casements. She had left the single dormers in the two attic rooms, but had made one of them into a glass door opening on a doll-sized roof garden. It is in that sort of thing you find the feminine imagination working overtime.

Much of the good work being done in this quarter started with a row of four little houses which another

woman bought a year or so ago and made over with such success that everyone has been moved to wish she could do likewise. These houses are only two-story-and-a-half, but one of them has six fireplaces, and there is lovely detail in the old mantels and woodwork.

Sentiment Enters In
Another operator has recently brought back a string of four houses to something more than their former beauty and comfort. She bought the first one for a home, then found it was going to be necessary to buy more if she wanted to control her immediate neighborhood. First she got the next door, which was a lodging house, and made that into apartments. A man came to her and asked if she would buy his, a few doors up; he had lived there 75 years, and didn't want to sell to speculators, but to someone who would appreciate the house. So she took that one. Then a woman came to her with the same plea; she had been born and married from the house above; for years it had been rented out as a lodging house, but she would like to sell it to someone who would love it as she had loved it. That made the fourth house. One of the houses they bought without even going through it.

This landlady is also fitting up a sort of common room in the basement of one of the houses for her tenants. Meals are to be served there for those who want them. There is to be a fireplace and beamed ceilings and tawny-like furnishings. One of the discoveries in these houses was some silver-glass door-knobs up in an attic. Another was a fan-light. Still another was a private alley, with a history that went back to slave days. The designer made a point of keeping the old window sashes, which have more finesse and delicacy than modern imitations; with them she uses weather-stripping which she says keeps out dust as well as cold. In one of the fireplaces down cellar she found a huge iron kettle, evidently used to boil clothes in over the open fire.

Courage and Capital Needed
Everyone emphasizes the need of grit if one is to succeed in this work of reclaiming old houses. "So often," one woman said, "you come to the end of the rope, and all you can do is tie a knot and hang on. There are construction problems that seem hopeless; then you work out a wonderful solution, and are all ready to go ahead when in comes an inspector and says, 'No, you mustn't do it that way.'"

The remodeling is usually an expensive business. One woman said she never planned to spend more than \$6000 on one house after its

first cost, but others have confessed to doubling or more than doubling the first cost before they were through.

The repair of one chimney has been known to cost as much as \$400, when a boiler flue had to be run up, and other flues straightened. Tops often have to be rebuilt, bricks re-pointed. In one house, 10 barrels of rubbish were taken out when the fireplaces were opened.

A few houses have been allowed to keep their old wide planks, where these were in good preservation. The cost of new wide plank is prohibitive. In most of the houses, hardwood floors have been put in. Old floors won't stand the wear and tear of modern use, it is said. No crack-filler would stand up under dancing or hard daily use.

The financial end is interesting. Suppose one buys an old house for, say, \$8000, and spends \$8000 more in reclaiming it. One has then three apartments which rent for \$3200 a year—that is the ratio given the writer by an agent. The annual rentals should total one-fifth of the entire investment, and that would give one 10 per cent clear.

The writer has a theory that few people buy their houses wholly with their own money. It is probable that they have at least half the investment covered by mortgage. If that is granted, the net income should be more than 10 per cent. If—on a guess—\$1000 is allowed for annual overhead, and \$8000 is invested at 7 per cent, \$560 results. Deduct \$1560 from \$3200 and one has enough left to pay something like 20 per cent on the actual investment of the other \$8000.

It looks like a good piece of business. But it is hard work and takes so much specialized ability that the women earn whatever they make, and their tenants are the last to grudge it to them.

Incidentally, they are saving to the city and the coming generations a lot of fine old houses, and helping to keep in some sections the fast-vanishing charm and picturesqueness of a fine old town.

Mr. Thomas H. Norton
Hence in this line as in so many others, professional, connoisseurs have arisen. Although almost all are men, a number of women have entered the field of late years, of whom one of the most able and interesting is Mrs. Thomas H. Norton.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor first met Mrs. Norton at the Women's Activities Exposition, recently held in New York City. Making her way casually from one end of the great room to the other, the writer's eye was caught by a beautiful exhibit of rugs and tapestries, presided over by a picturesque figure. Though clad in the quaint and colorful costume of Turkey, the weaver was evidently of Nordic strain.

"Yes, I am an expert upon rugs," she replied to a question. "I owe it to my long residence in the Near East, together with my interest in the subject. I have written a book upon them and I lecture upon rugs and their care before audiences of women's clubs and the like."

"And do you buy and sell rugs?" "I do, but as a rule only upon commission—a commission by the way which is paid not by the purchaser but by the dealer. I go with a prospective customer to wholesale or retail houses handling the sort of thing desired and help in the selection. My years of study enable me to know qualities, periods, origins, and so forth."

"And how did you acquire this special knowledge?" "Through a rather remarkable series of events. When still a young girl, before, indeed, I had quite finished my first year at Wellesley College, I married Mr. Norton, who had recently returned from years of study in France and in Germany. He received an appointment as a professor of chemistry in the University of Cincinnati and I spent several happy years there, pursuing my studies by taking various university courses. Then my husband was called abroad under unusual circumstances."

"May I ask about these?"
In Harput
"Certainly I must tell you that my husband is not only a proficient chemist but also an accomplished linguist. During his student days in Paris and Heidelberg he had spent his vacations in wandering about amid the scenes of southern and eastern Europe and in Asia Minor, so that he had gradually acquired an extensive knowledge of the customs and tongues of the various Mediterranean countries, including Turkey. The Sultan of Turkey or his advisers being greatly impressed with the progress and efficiency displayed by the Japanese, believed they discovered the cause of it in the instruction which had been given by the great technical institute in Tokyo, which had been established by a well-known American chemist. The Sultan, therefore, made a request of President McKinley that he appoint a competent American to found and direct a similar institute in Constantinople."

Mr. Norton looked amused, and answered that in many cases rugs which she had bought between 1900 and 1907 for \$28 or \$30 apiece would now bring \$1000 at auction.

Since Dr. Norton, after leaving Harput, was sent on various government missions to Persia and other countries of the Far East, she had fresh opportunities of extending her knowledge of other types of rugs.

Wrote Under a Pseudonym
Meanwhile, too, Mrs. Norton was writing articles about the life and the political situation in the Near East countries. She was led to this in a more or less fortuitous manner. Being invited to dine with a small company at the British Embassy in Constantinople, she found that the distinguished journalist, W. T. Stead, was a fellow-guest. He was much interested in the experiences which lay before her. A thought struck the famous editor and he said:

"Stead, here's the very person to keep you informed about the Near East matters in which you are interested."

Mr. Stead looked inquiringly at Mrs. Norton, who said, hesitatingly, that as the wife of a government official, she could not write anything, no matter how impartially, that might not be open to possible criticism.

It was arranged, therefore, that she should write under the name of Elizabeth Dunn. It was under this pseudonym that a few years later her book, entitled "Rugs in Their Native Lands," made its appearance. This is looked upon as authoritative, and the first two editions having been exhausted, a third edition will soon be brought out.

"And what led you to begin the buying of rugs on commission?" "After the return of my husband and myself to this country and settling down in our native State, New York, it frequently happened that friends, knowing my love of fine rugs, and the first-hand knowledge of them which I had had such unusual opportunities to acquire, would request me to go with them to Asia Minor, selecting a choice rug. I did this in

the beginning as a mere matter of friendship. But as the requests grew I realized that I could not afford to spend so much of my time in this manner without receiving any compensation."

"Therefore I made the customary arrangement for a commission such as is allowed to purchasing agents in general, with various reliable dealers."

"And do you get all your rugs from dealers?"
"As a rule, of course, I do so. But on the other hand, because of my great interest in the subject and the reputation I have made, I am naturally in touch with private owners of collections. Sometimes a collector wishes to realize on some part of his possessions, for one reason or another, so I am often in a position to obtain from private owners really choice rugs at prices below those of the general market."

"And may I venture a discreet question as to the possible profits from such an agreeable avocation?"
The answer was prompt and smiling to the effect that they varied from year to year, but sometimes amounted to several thousand dollars.

Three German Recipes
Plain Cake
Rub 3 ounces of butter into 1 pound of sifted flour and 1 heaped teaspoonful of baking powder. Add 3 ounces sugar, the grated rind of half a lemon and about a cupful of milk or sufficient to make a stiff paste. Let it stand for an hour in a cool place, roll out half an inch thick and spread it over a buttered baking-tin. Melt in a stewpan a cupful of butter and stir into it the same quantity of sugar. Stir in the sugar is dissolved, then add a heaped tablespoonful of blanched and grated almonds. Spread this mixture while warm smoothly over the paste, and bake about 30 minutes in a quick oven. When the cake has cooled, cut it into pieces about 4 inches long and 2 wide.

Raspberry Mold
Gently stew 1 pound of raspberries or red currants, or half a pound of each, in a pint of water till all the juice is extracted. Pour through a fine sieve, sweeten to taste, then boil for a few minutes with half a small cupful of corn flour that has been mixed smoothly with a little cold water. Put into a mold which has been rinsed with cold water and when quite cold turn out. Serve with whipped cream or a rich cream sauce, cold.

Veal Pheasant Mould (Holstein)
Crumble some stale, coarse brown bread roughly and cover the bottom of a glass dish thickly with the crumbs, then moisten them with a little milk, flavored with vanilla or almonds. Put a layer of apricot or strawberry jam on the bread and fill up the dish with a pint of thick cream beaten till it is stiff, with a very little powdered sugar. The white of an egg may be whisked with the cream. As a decoration tiny lumps of blackberry or red currant jelly should be scattered over the cream.

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A Connoisseur of Oriental Rugs

IT IS still to the Orient that the Western world looks for its most beautiful rugs. For century upon century the patient fingers of humble folk in China, in Persia, in India, in Turkey and in Turkestan have hovered over crude hand looms, weaving cotton, wool, camel's hair and silk intermingled sometimes with threads of precious metals until after months or even years of tedious labor, at last the completed fabric fills the frame with a vision of beauty.

In this day of imitations and adulterations, of quickly fading cheap aniline dyes, and factory fabrication pushed through at high speed by machines and by men almost as automatic as machines, it is not always easy even for a person who has the wherewithal to purchase the genuine article, to be sure of what he is getting.

Mr. Thomas H. Norton
Hence in this line as in so many others, professional, connoisseurs have arisen. Although almost all are men, a number of women have entered the field of late years, of whom one of the most able and interesting is Mrs. Thomas H. Norton.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor first met Mrs. Norton at the Women's Activities Exposition, recently held in New York City. Making her way casually from one end of the great room to the other, the writer's eye was caught by a beautiful exhibit of rugs and tapestries, presided over by a picturesque figure. Though clad in the quaint and colorful costume of Turkey, the weaver was evidently of Nordic strain.

"Yes, I am an expert upon rugs," she replied to a question. "I owe it to my long residence in the Near East, together with my interest in the subject. I have written a book upon them and I lecture upon rugs and their care before audiences of women's clubs and the like."

"And do you buy and sell rugs?" "I do, but as a rule only upon commission—a commission by the way which is paid not by the purchaser but by the dealer. I go with a prospective customer to wholesale or retail houses handling the sort of thing desired and help in the selection. My years of study enable me to know qualities, periods, origins, and so forth."

"And how did you acquire this special knowledge?" "Through a rather remarkable series of events. When still a young girl, before, indeed, I had quite finished my first year at Wellesley College, I married Mr. Norton, who had recently returned from years of study in France and in Germany. He received an appointment as a professor of chemistry in the University of Cincinnati and I spent several happy years there, pursuing my studies by taking various university courses. Then my husband was called abroad under unusual circumstances."

"May I ask about these?"
In Harput
"Certainly I must tell you that my husband is not only a proficient chemist but also an accomplished linguist. During his student days in Paris and Heidelberg he had spent his vacations in wandering about amid the scenes of southern and eastern Europe and in Asia Minor, so that he had gradually acquired an extensive knowledge of the customs and tongues of the various Mediterranean countries, including Turkey. The Sultan of Turkey or his advisers being greatly impressed with the progress and efficiency displayed by the Japanese, believed they discovered the cause of it in the instruction which had been given by the great technical institute in Tokyo, which had been established by a well-known American chemist. The Sultan, therefore, made a request of President McKinley that he appoint a competent American to found and direct a similar institute in Constantinople."

Mr. Norton looked amused, and answered that in many cases rugs which she had bought between 1900 and 1907 for \$28 or \$30 apiece would now bring \$1000 at auction.

Since Dr. Norton, after leaving Harput, was sent on various government missions to Persia and other countries of the Far East, she had fresh opportunities of extending her knowledge of other types of rugs.

Wrote Under a Pseudonym
Meanwhile, too, Mrs. Norton was writing articles about the life and the political situation in the Near East countries. She was led to this in a more or less fortuitous manner. Being invited to dine with a small company at the British Embassy in Constantinople, she found that the distinguished journalist, W. T. Stead, was a fellow-guest. He was much interested in the experiences which lay before her. A thought struck the famous editor and he said:

"Stead, here's the very person to keep you informed about the Near East matters in which you are interested."

Mr. Stead looked inquiringly at Mrs. Norton, who said, hesitatingly, that as the wife of a government official, she could not write anything, no matter how impartially, that might not be open to possible criticism.

It was arranged, therefore, that she should write under the name of Elizabeth Dunn. It was under this pseudonym that a few years later her book, entitled "Rugs in Their Native Lands," made its appearance. This is looked upon as authoritative, and the first two editions having been exhausted, a third edition will soon be brought out.

"And what led you to begin the buying of rugs on commission?" "After the return of my husband and myself to this country and settling down in our native State, New York, it frequently happened that friends, knowing my love of fine rugs, and the first-hand knowledge of them which I had had such unusual opportunities to acquire, would request me to go with them to Asia Minor, selecting a choice rug. I did this in

the beginning as a mere matter of friendship. But as the requests grew I realized that I could not afford to spend so much of my time in this manner without receiving any compensation."

"Therefore I made the customary arrangement for a commission such as is allowed to purchasing agents in general, with various reliable dealers."

"And do you get all your rugs from dealers?"
"As a rule, of course, I do so. But on the other hand, because of my great interest in the subject and the reputation I have made, I am naturally in touch with private owners of collections. Sometimes a collector wishes to realize on some part of his possessions, for one reason or another, so I am often in a position to obtain from private owners really choice rugs at prices below those of the general market."

"And may I venture a discreet question as to the possible profits from such an agreeable avocation?"
The answer was prompt and smiling to the effect that they varied from year to year, but sometimes amounted to several thousand dollars.

Three German Recipes
Plain Cake
Rub 3 ounces of butter into 1 pound of sifted flour and 1 heaped teaspoonful of baking powder. Add 3 ounces sugar, the grated rind of half a lemon and about a cupful of milk or sufficient to make a stiff paste. Let it stand for an hour in a cool place, roll out half an inch thick and spread it over a buttered baking-tin. Melt in a stewpan a cupful of butter and stir into it the same quantity of sugar. Stir in the sugar is dissolved, then add a heaped tablespoonful of blanched and grated almonds. Spread this mixture while warm smoothly over the paste, and bake about 30 minutes in a quick oven. When the cake has cooled, cut it into pieces about 4 inches long and 2 wide.

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East Indian Curry and Rice

Many people living in the Occident express a wish for a good recipe for East Indian curry. As it is difficult to procure the fresh ingredients except in India, some sort of substitute is necessary. Having spent a good deal of her life in India, the writer can recommend the following recipe as entirely satisfactory:

Curry
Vencatachellum's curry powder (can be procured at any British store), desiccated or fresh scraped coconut; preserved tamarind; apple; butter; onion; stock and a little milk; uncooked meat, or hard-boiled eggs, or boiled chestnuts, or prawns. Fry some thinly sliced onion in a piece of butter about the size of a large egg. Add two large tablespoonfuls of curry powder, and a small cupful of stock, with a little milk added. When well mixed add the coconut and meat, cut very small or minced. Let it simmer very gently for half an hour. Then add the chopped apple and tamarind, if liked, a small pinch of cayenne. If necessary, a little more stock can be added.

For dry curry omit gravy and keep meat, constantly rolled over and over in the curry powder and butter till thoroughly cooked.

Meeting a Need

Recognition of another's need and its supply is the order of establishment of a true business enterprise. Observing that workmen on several houses under construction in a new subdivision in the Hollywood foothills were obliged to walk several blocks to the nearest restaurant for lunch, a woman who desired to earn extra money conceived the plan of selling box lunches at the entrance to the tract where the laborers pass on their way to work in the morning. Placing on a large case containing lunch boxes a modest sign, "Box Lunches 25 cents," she took her stand early one morning, and by noon had sold out her entire supply of 40 lunches. The next day she sold 45, the next day 50, and the sales have increased proportionately ever since. Passing motorists and nearby housewives soon acquired the habit of purchasing their "lunches" from her, and today she has a substantial income.

In order to please the greatest number, she varies the contents each day, and places in each package a variety of small portions, the aggregate of which is ample to appease the hunger of a man doing heavy work. A typical lunch consists of two small bread sandwiches, one white and one rye, a bun sandwich, small portions of cake and pie, fruit and a glass of milk. For his 25 cents, a purchaser receives a tasty, substantial lunch.

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Rubber Roses Invented by a Woman

AN EXHIBIT in one of the furnished rooms in the British Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition which attracted a great deal of attention was a vase full of roses so natural in appearance that the public refused to believe that they were not real until people were allowed to pinch their petals, and so found them to be made of rubber!

These rubber roses are the invention of an Englishwoman, Mrs. D. M. McGarvie Munn, who told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the story of their discovery.

"I was feeling the petals of a rose one day," she said, "and thinking how unsatisfactory the ordinary artificial flowers are, and wondering why they could not be made to imitate nature more closely. I tried to think of something that would be nearer to the texture of a real flower petal than silk or velvet when the idea 'Why, rubber, of course,' came to me."

Worked Out the Formula Alone
Mrs. Munn was stopping in a hotel in London at the time so she went to a flower manufacturer with a request that he would make some flowers. She received little encouragement, however, for he presently wrote to say that he

THE HOME FORUM

What Should a Poet Know?

ON THREE separate occasions recently my attention has been forcibly directed to the problem of the most effective training of the poet. Twice have writer friends confided ardent hopes that their sons might be poets, each declaring that their children should be spared the task of acquiring a "lot of useless subjects" in school and college—a sad fate which they pointedly intimated had overtaken them in their earlier days and destroyed their own chances of becoming great. Another friend who is a professor of literature laments the fact that the "mell of scholarship" has stifled forever the poetic afflatus within him.

These men are intelligent and they are earnest in their conviction that knowledge is a burden which the poetic wing cannot bear. They are moreover, perfect spokesmen of a prevailing present-day belief that experience in many aspects and not the learning of books is the indispensable prerequisite to authorship. Only a few days ago I heard one prominent writer introduce another before a large academic audience in these words: "This man never went to college. He attended the greater university of the seven seas." The vociferous applause which greeted this recommendation was merely representative of a well-nigh universal attitude.

But one voice has made vigorous protest against this idolatry of "experience" at the expense of wide learning. William Rose Benét, an accomplished poet, critic, and editor, goes on record as insisting that the poet should in the language of Bacon "take all knowledge to be his province." Says Mr. Benét, "Sidney Lanier was of the belief that a poet should have sound scientific knowledge, should know biology, geology, archaeology as well as etymology. I should add psychology, sociology, and all the otherologies there are. This is almost ridiculous, you say. There is nothing ridiculous about it. A poet should know the encyclopedia, and then after that the dictionary. He should be a linguist if possible. He should be a business man. He should be able to meet any type of man on his own ground and understand what he is talking about. The poet should be able, also, to relate the thing discussed to the cosmos in general as the highly specialized individual is not able to relate it. A poet should know history inside and out and should take as much interest in the days of Nebuchadnezzar as in the days of Pierpont Morgan." On the side of form, furthermore, Mr. Benét emphasizes the necessity of the poet's study of painting and other arts.

This is surely a refreshing change from the endless iteration that learning dries up the springs of poetry. As a matter of fact, this contemporary emphasis on knowledge is merely a reminder of the prevailing tradition of both English and American literature. From Chaucer to Alfred Noyes British poetry has been, in the best sense, profoundly learned. All but

the barest minority of English bards have been not only university men, but ardent students not only of the classics but of history and philosophy; while among the non-university men a conspicuous exception like Browning commanded a range of learning truly encyclopedic.

We are accustomed to assume that a revolutionary reaction against learning began to assert itself at the time of the romantic movement and we conventionally think of the romantic poets as rebels against tradition. But to recover proper perspective we must remember that they attempted to break only with the stereotyped subjects, patterns, and points of view which had hardened into formulas during the classical and eighteenth century. All of them except Keats went to either Cambridge or Oxford and all of them were much more impressive students of the various branches of learning than we were commonly led to suppose. Byron from his earliest years showed an omnivorous and passionate reader; the records tell of his exhausting the libraries at Newstead Abbey and at Harrow, and of his continuing an amazingly comprehensive program of extra-curricular studies at Cambridge. Of the range of learning of Coleridge and Southey no one needs to be reminded. Not so much has been made of Shelley's exact knowledge of various fields of culture; hence I may cite one brief illustration which reveals not only his range of reading but a positively academic attitude toward his verse. To "Queen Mab," his first important work, published in 1813 when the author was only twenty-one, he appended an appalling array of Notes, documenting and illustrating various points of the poem. Among the sources from which he quotes are Homer, Lucretius, Plutarch, Pliny, Claudian, Bacon, Newton, Spinoza, Locke, Hume, Voltaire, Rousseau, Currier, Baron d'Holbach, Hume, Mackenzie's "History of Ireland," several encyclopedias, and now forgotten works on natural science; besides, he supplies exact data in the spheres of astronomy and of other natural sciences. At the close of reading of this range is astounding in itself, but I would call attention to the additional significant fact that Shelley possessed the scholarly concern to illuminate his poetry, here and elsewhere, by scholarly annotation.

Still there is Wordsworth, who is now commonly regarded as the great exponent of "learning from nature" rather than from books. How often have a number of striking passages from his poetry been quoted to show a new insurgency against the dry bones of academic knowledge!

Up! up! my Friend, and quit your books;
Or surely you'll grow double:
Up! up! my Friend, and clear your looks;
Why all this toil and trouble?

Clothe of science and of art;
Close up those barren leaves;
Come forth, and bring with you a heart
That watches and receives.

Surely words are unimpeachable and emphatic as these break sharply with the learned tradition of Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, and Pope, as continued by Tennyson and Browning. And they are supported by other similar passages in Wordsworth.

But let us not too hastily leap to the conclusion that we have here a literally formulated doctrine. These stanzas are dramatic in their setting and express a mood of opposition to certain rationalistic writers, and a very wholesome opposition it was. Yet no rebellion against learning. Turn to the three books of the "Prelude," entitled "Cambridge," "Books," and "Cambridge and the Alps." There you will find eloquent lines of loving homage to the three poets just mentioned who preceded him at the ancient seat of learning. You will find a glorious tribute to medieval Cambridge:

O seat of Arts! renowned throughout the world!
Far different service in those homely
The Muses' modest nurslings underwent
From their first childhood: in that glorious time
When Learning, like a stranger come from far,
Sounded through Christian lands
Peasant and king.

And you will find the most notable defense of geometry in all poetry if not in literature. These significant instances serve to demonstrate once and for all that Wordsworth by no means proposed to substitute the teaching of nature for knowledge contained in books but that he emphasized the necessity of adding nature's limitless lore to the more formal lore which men have amassed through the ages. His own practice indicates that he would have agreed with the exacting and encyclopedic requirements proposed by Mr. Benét. So the question framed in my title is answered by the poets themselves, both in the learning enshrined in their work and in the more or less unspoken homage which they pay to the spirit of learning. Many of them have protested against the system of education which they entered, but always because it was not sufficiently comprehensive. Always they thirsted for more knowledge. Never do they assert that the learning of the centuries could injure them as poets. It is only the superficial and indolent who object to the long years of study, and those we may be sure will not be able, in Mr. Benét's words, "to relate the thing discussed to the cosmos in general." The true poet can never know too much. Naturally he will write out of deep personal experience. He will also draw upon the collective culture of the race; and culture, as Arnold said, is knowing the best that has been said and thought in the world.

Sunset is Paapeete's supreme hour. Then everything sordid about the tropical seaport, the dust and the heat and all that is ugly about the ramshackle buildings on the wharves, vanishes. The long, tin-roofed copes shed merges with the shadows as the fast-deepening twilight falls, the schooners rub gently one against another in a kind of mute friendliness, while their dusky crews, squatted about the decks at their evening meal, call to one another in the high good humor that never fails the Tahitian. There is peace along the quayside where the children play and the elders stroll at the evening's fall.

We speak of the peace of an English countryside, of the sweet tranquillity of a sunrise in mid-ocean, of the soft ripple of a quiet, forest-bordered stream. These and a hundred more are our symbols for



Ducks. From an Etching by Lennart Segerstråle

In the Right Place

LIKE Bruno Liljefors in Sweden, Lennart Segerstråle in Finland is on terms of great intimacy with the animal kingdom of his country. Segerstråle spends months at a time in distant isolated regions in order to pursue his study, more especially of birds, often in what may be described as arctic parts, and he is not only a singularly observant student of his feathered models but also of their natural milieu, land and water and sky, a fact which endows the work of this artist with a peculiar interest. Whilst Liljefors loves dramatic subjects, and for years has used no other medium than oil, Lennart Segerstråle chooses motifs of a more peaceful type, and generally prefers the copper plate to canvas.

In order to render adequately and fully the atmospheric conditions, the melting ice or snow, the wet surfaces of a rock, the moisture of the air, the twinkling light, the artist thinks no trouble too great and the writer has seen as many as eight states of a print, in which it was most interesting to follow the gradual consummation of the desired end.

Our illustration conveys the mood of a wintry scene, expressed in the positions of the ducks as well as in their environs, and it is a characteristic specimen of Mr. Segerstråle's work.

for the experience of sudden grown-up acquaintance with a literature absolutely new to me instead of one I have grown up with. Now I know what it is. I am born into the universe of Dante.

It is not because the genius is superhuman, or even abnormal, that he seems to us a thing apart; it is not that his experiences were days and dreams—but because he writes up that which we cast aside—because he perceives the abiding glory in the things of every day.

October, 1895. . . . Professor Norton lectured in Hall 4 this afternoon. The dear old man looks so mildly happy and benignant, while he regrets everything in the age and the country—so contented, while he gently tells us it were better for us had we never been born in this degenerate and unlovely age—that I remain fixed between wrath and unwilling affection. I should like to have a square talk with him. I wonder if these dear and reverend people realize what an impression they give the younger ones when they beg them to believe that there is nothing high and lovely in this country or this age. I put down most of his lecture in quotation marks; some of it I tried to listen to respectfully and with patience. But my hope scorched me.

November, 1895. This day sings. In the afternoon I went to the ritual. (Padresewski.) "I stood to hear the Reason Why All Things Are." Fortune turned her wheel and the whirl of it shed star-dust upon me. She shook the boughs of the ash-tree Ydrasil and I picked up wondrous fruit, stars and showers, birds and nests, rainbows, by shores, live dragon-flies, crescent moons, and singing leaves. I have pockets full of them now. He played so full of the whole city rose new and perfect in a larger symmetry, the bush of acacia against the stars, a long low wall and a ruined shaft of a tower, and beneath that starlit ruin was a vague and unreal confusion of hills and woods, while through the phantasmal vagueness swept the mighty Danube, unseemly, and surging and gurgling

feeling that the ideal of beauty has been fulfilled, contentment achieved, peace attained. The feeling deepens as the shadows blot out the last bit of red afterglow beyond Moorea, deepens until one feels that he never can leave this place of tenderness, this unimaginable Tahiti!

For the glory of this sunset nature herself has set such a stage as may not be found elsewhere. The broad, sweeping curve of the lagoon with its little palm-fringed isle in the middle, the mighty background of towering mountains rising above the red-roofed town in its setting of flamboyant trees and full tropical verdure, the long slender points with their adornment of tall coco trees at either side, of the harbor, and, above all, fairylike Moorea on the horizon in the west, all combine in such a setting as dreams are made of. Over and around it the elusive, swift-changing colors of the sunset play; and as the sun sinks behind Moorea the massive, high-peaked trade clouds about its fantastic peaks become a palette for the mixing of nature's richest pigments. The colors blend upon the still waters of the lagoon like a hundred rainbows, altering ever with the shifting clouds and the descending sun. The shadowy shapes of canoes, with softly singing occupants, glide, wraithlike, along the shore; the music of guitar and ukulele comes from flower-hidden porches; the strolling folk along the quayside murmur in low, laughter-punctuated tones, always happy, always content. There is in it all a peace which sits joyously and soothingly upon the heart, which, once known, may never be forgotten and which will whisper across the world the call of Tahiti.

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Blondel's Song

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When darkness came, it was tenuous because of the starlight, and added a note of mystery to the scene. For Richard's erstwhile prison loomed up against the stars, a long low wall and a ruined shaft of a tower, and beneath that starlit ruin was a vague and unreal confusion of hills and woods, while through the phantasmal vagueness swept the mighty Danube, unseemly, and surging and gurgling

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cause of its pent-up strength, as it had surged and gurgled to Richard on his height. We loitered late that night in the village and on the highroad, letting the age and quietness and mystery of it all take possession of us, and when, at a late hour, we heard a motor horn sound far up the valley, we were almost startled, for we had been thinking of an elder day and the hush sounded like a knightly bugle. But a friendly bugle, for none could come to Duernstein but in utter peace and good will, and when we at last turned in to our Richard Loewenherz, we wondered more than ever what song Blondel could possibly have sung to lure away Richard who saw and heard all we had seen and heard.

For many weeks we waited at Duernstein, listening to the lazy click of the trolley of the water-driven ferry, and watching the year's splendid advance, and how the living greenery of spring passed, and summer flushed, and then passed, too. There came a day when in all the river valley the earth was dry and crumbly, and we wished for a cooler air and freshness, the German tongue lost its interest. Duernstein its charm, and we longed for home.

So, at the end, we understood how Richard was lured away by Blondel and his song. For, after much warfare with the Saracen, and wandering in Palestine and by Acre and Ascalon, and dwelling in sun-scorched lands amid foreign faces, a change would have come over him as it had come over us. And at sound of the Norman tongue and of that song of his infancy, an unrest must have been roused in him, his thoughts must have flown to Normandy and to England, where are a freshness and gaiety the Danube does not know, and so he hummed his verse in reply.

Thus had Blondel's task been lightened and we even admitted, though grudgingly, that perhaps after all those authorities are right who dispute the tale and say that Blondel never sang to Richard. For, in the fatness of mood which had come upon us, Blondel appeared not so much historical as symbolical. It seemed to us there is in us all a Blondel, who allows us to travel over wide spaces of the earth, but at the end, after much wandering and many strange experiences, lures us back to whatever known anchorage means home.

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Her seasons come and go;
To north her glorious mountains,
Her ocean tides below.
No capital she envies
Its peak or plain or river—
Fair Concord by the Merrimack,
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New Hampshire's treasured story
She guards within a shrine
As rare as Rome or Athens built
To those they held divine;
For her sons come back to crown her—
Their ties they cannot sever—
Fair Concord by the Merrimack,
Whose fame is ours forever!

Still may the years bring wisdom
And honor to her hills;
Still her proud sons be eager
To serve when valor calls,
And see their Capital for aye
Of light and joy the giver—
Fair Concord by the Merrimack,
Whose fame is ours forever!

—Edna Dean Proctor.

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It was in Cairo, too, that I first met a new type of architecture (for Port Said is too mixed in character to stand for anything). From the citadel I first saw an Eastern city spread out in the sunlight—flat roofs, graceful minarets, domes and palm trees, and a strange absence of the gaudy lines of great thoroughfares which one can always pick out in any bird's-eye view of a European city.

So much legend and fiction, too, has centered round Cairo that it is very pleasant to meet at first hand places about which one has read and heard so much. It is intriguing to sit on the terrace at Shepherd's on evenings just pleasantly warm, . . . and watch the traffic up and down the Sharia Kamel. Tall, lithe figures come up to the rails, and display their wares—the absurdly attractive cheap embroideries, with Egyptian figures, or brightly coloured rugs, or walking sticks. It is pleasant, too, to feel for the first time (and I have heard so much) the amazing sense of leisure which one can find nowhere as in the East—as if an hour, or a day or a week or a year for doing things as to-day. . . .

It was in Egypt, too, that I first felt that curiously different quality of the Eastern Sun—a difference which does not depend upon mere temperature, or even moisture, or any other quality which I can analyze or explain, and I knew for the first time that strange atmospheric effect (I suppose it is) which allows colours, which in Northern Europe would shrink at one another, to live side by side in harmony. I often wondered as I travelled through Asia whether this curious difference lay—whether it was simply that if you mix enough colours you lose the jarring sense of mixture; whether the colours which seem to be thrown together by chance are . . . somehow selected and owe their compatibility to this, or if neither of these, why then is the miracle possible? Perhaps after such sunsets as one

scarceness and open the door to the kingdom of heaven on earth. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 57) Mrs. Eddy states, "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love." It is the spiritual nature of happiness which a child accepts so readily, and which causes him to be so joyous, spontaneous, and sincere. The adult, absorbed in the external affairs of daily existence, shifts his viewpoint and comes to believe that his happiness depends upon the acquisition of material things or the achievement of earthly fame. He has forgotten that it is a spiritual reality, a gift from God, to be appreciated, cultivated, and used for his own advancement as well as that of humanity. When one realizes that to express happiness is a duty one owes to oneself, and, likewise, to the community, and that it is just as practical a virtue as courage, honesty, and temperance, one begins to see also that it is a gift which should not be neglected. In fact, office, in the home, or on a pleasure trip, one may cultivate the spirit of happiness through appreciation of the noble qualities in character, the things provided for one's comfort, the beautiful things in nature, and the unnumbered little blessings that add to one's enjoyment or lighten the day's work. Appreciation brings gratitude, hope, gladness. It opens the heart and the hand in willing service for others, and spreads out a vast field of pure delight and of real happiness.

If the right mental attitude toward the simple things of daily life can open gateways into the realm of happiness as humbly expressed, how much more wonderful is the joy which comes through spiritual understanding of the ailment of God, good, and of man as His perfect reflection! When Paul caught a glimpse of man's spiritual endowment, he exclaimed, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." What healing for discontent, unrest, and discouragement! What a pleasure it becomes to help others to be well and happy! As the little child builds its world of delight out of a sun-warmed pile of sand, so the adult, having put away "childish things," rises through human experience, from the pursuit of one mortal illusion after another, until thought grasps the idea of "an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Then are happiness and its pursuit recognized as of that "spiritual sense" of which Mrs. Eddy speaks in Science and Health (p. 209) as "a conscious, constant capacity to understand God."

Christian Science also shows this close correlation between the simple enjoyment of the little child and the natural way in which goodness and happiness may unfold in human conduct.

Happiness and Its Pursuit

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SO UNIVERSAL is the desire for happiness that everybody may be said to be striving for its attainment. To gain those circumstances and conditions which seem to one to make for a state of happiness and well-being is the inalienable right of each and every individual. This right implies both a privilege and an obligation, and calls for a proper understanding of what happiness is, and of how and where to find it. The failure to achieve happiness arises from the false impression that it depends upon the acquisition of some external object, or upon a combination of circumstances gratifying to material sense. This false estimate has no foundation upon which to base its authority or permanency, and, if persisted in, can lead only to disappointment and discontent. Instead of to lasting happiness and prosperity, to prospect of a happy life, one should early learn the lesson which the poet Cowper points out when he says:

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When this valuable lesson has been learned, one has started in the right direction to find happiness, as well as to grow into a larger understanding of that more remarkable statement which Christ Jesus made when he declared to the people of his time, "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you." To realize, even in a small degree, that the kingdom of God exists here and now as a state of blessedness to be accepted and enjoyed by everyone is an excellent form of happiness. Jesus did not teach that happiness was something to pursue and to struggle for, possibly afterward to lose. Neither did he teach that it depended upon "exterior things"; rather did he show how inevitably all the good things one needs in a material way follow in the channel of a right mental attitude; for he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." All the things one needs for one's earthly comfort and happiness—health, remunerative work, home, friends, pleasant recreation—come through this channel of right seeking and right thinking. Because childlike qualities, such as receptivity, humility, love, obedience, and appreciation, produce the most genuine happiness, Jesus said of little children, "Of such is the kingdom of God."

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Theatrical News of the World

Where Are Yesterday's Actors?

By FRANK LEA SHORT

THE history of the theater is crowded with stories of great actors—actors and actresses who left profound impressions on their generation—actors whose popularity caused their admirers on honorable occasions after some thrilling performance to unhitch the horses from their carriages and draw them by hand to their hotels—actors whose art commanded the pens of the greatest poets and essayists of their day—actors who have inspired admiring so intense that partisanship and rivalry developed to such white heat as to promote riots.

The question that naturally arises is, Where are there today the players who follow in the footsteps of the great ones of the past? What is the answer? Are the young men and young women who aspire to a stage career today less talented than in the past? Are they less intelligent? Are our audiences less intelligent? We shall not wholeheartedly admit that. If the statement is true that the presupposes proper preparation, then might it not be well to take stock and find out how "properly" our actors of the last two generations have been prepared for the expressing of their genius to the world?

Careful inquiry will reveal that opportunities for stage training during the past 40 years, owing to the passing away of the old "stock system," have been pretty meager, and all because some ill-advised individual, who thought he had discovered something new, said "Don't act." Madame Duse—perhaps the greatest exponent of the actor's art which conceals art—the world has ever known—acted all over the place from the time she was 14 until she was over 30. Then, having learned what not to do, and how not to do it and still retain the power she had learned to wield, she did what only a genius can do—she appeared to be not acting. But that method is fatal in the hands of a novice.

There was a time when an actor was rated, engaged and paid according to his knowledge of business as an actor; today he may be engaged for a thousand different reasons, but if "knowing his business" enters into it, it is usually an after-thought. A boy must study and work in order that he may become an expert stenographer. He must study and practice that he may become a pianist or a violin virtuoso; and yet in recent years there seems to be a ridiculous opinion that it is unnecessary for the stage aspirant to study, develop and practice, and prepare himself for the profession he is about to adopt.

Practitioners in law, theology, engineering, architecture, painting, sculpture, music, are not only not ashamed to study and prepare themselves, but take it as a matter of course. The young stage aspirant of today merely "goes on the stage." How sad. And what a heavy price he pays for it in the end. Youth, good looks and talent get him, for a time, into a position for which a short-sighted manager requires just his "type," and he is told that all he has to do is to "be natural" (the highest and final aim of a great artist). Thus he is laid a foundation of sand. The beginner, elated with what he thinks a fulfillment of his dream, does not know what cruelty is being done to him, and plunges on and on in the dark. He goes from part to part "being natural" and not learning what it is all about. He did not learn beforehand and now that he is "an actor" it is beneath his dignity to go back and study. Someone might laugh at him forsooth!

Thus he wanders on for 10 or 15 years and never knows why that talent which he thought he had—and perhaps has—never reaped its reward. The word "technique" is not even in his vocabulary. It is a sad tale, my masters, but one that is being lived by hundreds in the present generation of our theater. Scenery, stage settings, stage lighting and costumes have been advanced an hundred fold during the last 15 years. Dancers study and practice constantly and their wonderful work shows it. But where are the great actors? Name them. I am not asking for the names of talented actors—there are plenty of them, perhaps more than ever before—I am asking for talented actors who, by virtue of having developed to the utmost their understanding of the subject of acting, consistently and consecutively thrill us by their artistry.

If we have lost something, let us go back and find it. It may be that we have temporarily lost the art of acting. Let us not be ashamed to "act all over the place" until we find ourselves, even though the poseurs do not approve of us. Frank Bacon marvelously and truthfully put what I mean into a single sentence. Bacon said, "Learn all you can about acting, and then don't do it." Hurrah! But observe Mr. Bacon's thought before the comma. It is impossible for a man to stop doing that which he has not even started.

The hope for the future of the dramatic stage is that the folly of those barren years of lack of proper preparation may first be recognized and then completely reversed. Good dramatic schools will do much to remedy the evil. The complete training of the actor's two mediums of expression—voice and pantomime, body and voice handled understandingly—are as necessary as preparation for his making a great flight in the theater as are the "stepping stones" to any other great work.

Talent is an accident. Acting is a science.

a Celt, has succeeded in getting a certain Celtic atmosphere into his play, but one feels that it is more the atmosphere of the library than of the health. The play smacks of Robert Louis Stevenson, with broad splashes of Synge, Lady Gregory and the Irish Players. There is that feeling of self-conscious tragedy, self-pity, which seems so characteristic of the Celt—in fiction, at any rate—and which has the unfortunate effect of sapping the sympathy of an audience. If one is too sorry for oneself, others will not sympathize.

Though there are plenty of happenings and incident the play is not very dramatic. There is no dramatic "procession"; the events multiply, but do not increase. The actors all played their parts fairly well, though they seldom succeeded in giving the impression that they were Highlanders. A note on the program frankly stated that the producer had made no attempt to stress the Highland accent, but the play itself certainly attempted to stress the Highland atmosphere, and an attempt, not so much at Highland accent, as at the curious sing-song intonation, which Philip Harben, Beatrice Thomson and Beatrice Lewisohn alone succeeded in conveying, might have worked more wonders.

The World Theater

ONE of Boston's theaters devoted to continuous vaudeville used to have box-office entrances on three different streets. A ticket seller was startled one night when an indignant stranger to the city came out of the playhouse and shouted: "Say, is this the only theater in this town? Twice I have left this one and walked down another street looking for another, and I've seen your show three times."

Then there is the stage director who, seeking subtle effects, cried out to one of his actors: "Give me a tone shaped like a pear!" And the player, eager to please, asked: "Which end of the pear?"

The close of the new film version of the tale of the prodigal son includes a long passage of conventional movie cold shoulder shruggings, eyebrow manipulations and lip curlings on the part of the prodigal's father. After a long stretch of this sort of thing, presumably used as suspense, comes the reconciliation. Somehow, we prefer the Gospel according to St. Luke: "But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him."

There was a young actor named Carr whose giggles would of the play man. But the audience laughed when he had no jokes.

His cracklings to them were real home. Now he works for so much per har har.

"Cinderella" at the Palladium, London

LONDON, Dec. 22.—At the Q Theater, "The Lifting," a play by John Brandane. The cast: Donagh MacLean, Fred Culley, Alastair, Philip Harben, William St. John, Flora MacLean, Beatrice Thomson, Beatrice Lewisohn, Terence O'Brien, Callum MacLean, Cecil Calvert, Corporal Swanson, Cecil Calvert, Private Copping.

"Lifting" apparently means a rescue, although whether it has a general application or only refers, as in this play, to a rescue from the gallows, is never explained. The British redcoats have arrested, and are about to hang the wrong rebel for having shot the wrong soldier, the right rebel having missed the right one—"missed the pigeon and hit the crow!"

The play is taken up with the attempts of the guilty one to rescue his innocent comrade; but the matter is not so simple as it seems at first. Substitution will not meet the case, for that will inevitably mean that for will be hanged. The first victim, however, rescues himself, and thereafter holds heated arguments with his friend as to the superiority of his rescue scheme! In the end, however, they are both shot—one fatally, the other presumably so. Perhaps they might just as well have been hanged at the beginning, except that there would then have been no play! As things are there is not so simple as it seems at first. Both heroes are the victims of somewhat hectic love scenes, which are really well written. There is also some excellent character drawing and fairly good comedy. Indeed, the whole play, though tragic enough to the protagonists, is what the Greeks would have considered comedy. Moreover, the author, himself

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AMUSEMENTS PHILADELPHIA WM. HODGSON in THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND THREE WEEKS COM. JAN. 11 LYRIC THEATRE

Sean O'Casey, Hodman Realist

Special Correspondence DUBLIN SEAN O'CASEY, whose play, "Juno and the Paycock," after taking the Irish stage by storm, has now moved on to London, has had many opportunities, in recent years, of studying those troubled times in Ireland which are the seed-bed of his plays.

It was at Easter in 1922, just before the Irish civil war began, that people agree to differ. If they agree, they agree, if they differ, they differ. "Yes," said the Cork man, "but what I mean is that the army should not dominate the people."

"Oh that," said O'Casey, "that's easily solved. Let the people join the army. In a properly constituted state the people are the army." The twinkle in O'Casey's eye showed that he did not expect to be

with people in which, however, prisoners were being tried and legal business transacted. It is on the background of these troubled times that Sean O'Casey has painted his drama of tenement life in Dublin. He knows the depths of this life from experience. As a child he was flung into it without education or training. He did not learn to read till he was 12. He tried his hand at many kinds of unskilled labor and finally became a brick-layer's hodman. But all through those years of hard rough labor and cheerless tenement life he was storing up that experience in his memory which he is now giving as drama to the world.

After the war years men have grown to distrust formulas and hazy ideals. Juno in the play sums up all that feeling at the end in her outcry, "Take away our hearts 'o' flesh!"

O'Casey has seen too many theatrical heroes come crashing to the ground in a welter of human suffering to do anything but pick the bubble of bombast and swagger masquerading as heroism. But the people of the tenements, especially the women, however crushed they may be by circumstance, he reveals in their essential humanity, bringing out those finer possibilities which may be thwarted but can never perish.

"California Straight Ahead"

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Colony Theater, "California Straight Ahead," a motion picture adapted from Byron Morgan's comedy, directed by Harry Pollard.

Reginald Denny's latest spurt toward screen success is another bit of American Automobilia, both road and race course variety. There are many amusing sequences provided in this picture, but the helping hand has been too lavishly "California Straight Ahead" is about two reels too long. There is altogether too much made of the circus incident; in fact the whole episode is irrelevant and could be left out completely with profit. Much of the race-course sequence is equally aimless as far as the story is concerned, and even in such a flimsy thing as this well-worn tale of a ride and bride, the human interest must not be allowed to flag. Reginald Denny is brightly amusing and lively as the racing auditor, although he is given little chance in the lighter moments to shine as a comedian. The appeal of this film is obviously for the crowds which like a generous assortment of comic situations without any special regard for continuity. Able editing would make a world of difference, and would make the hold of this Universal sal star on even the afore-mentioned crowds even more secure. R. F.

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A New Comedy by Kaiser

Special Correspondence PRAGUE, Dec. 2 COMEDY, "The Brave Sea-Farer," by Georg Kaiser, was produced for the first time in Prague on the stage of the Kleine Buhne recently. This is the third new Kaiser play to be produced this season in Central Europe: "Margarine" and "The Jewish Widow" have both been seen in Berlin, while "The Brave Sea-Farer" was first produced in Dresden quite recently. None of these plays are actually new. The fact that German theatrical directors are asking Kaiser to unearth his early work for present production surely indicates a sad state of affairs in the contemporary German drama. For like the early work of many another famous writer, these early plays do not reveal greatness.

Among modern German dramatists Georg Kaiser is perplexed. For about 15 years he has poured forth plays of all shapes and kinds: one, two, three four and five-act dramas, tragedies, comedies, tragi-comedies, parodies, sociological plays in the best expressionistic manner. For something like a decade now he has been the acknowledged leader of the modern German dramatists. The major body of his work, therefore, has been written and produced during the years of war, revolution, and peace. The work of Gerhart Hauptmann, Hermann Sudermann, Frank Wedekind, and Arthur Schnitzler—to mention the four main streams of pre-war German drama—had become outmoded.

Georg Kaiser became the leader of a new school. Fritz von Unruh, Walter Hasenclever, Carl Sternheim, Ernst Toller, Ernst Barlach, Arnold Bronnen, Berthold Brecht and Alfred Brust are the leading lights of this group. But, unfortunately, some of these dramatists have gone too far in their efforts to startle the post-war public, which happens to be much more interested in the peace and calm of classic plays.

"The Brave Sea-Farer" reveals Kaiser in a tender mood. The intellectualist of the earlier arid desert has disappeared—in his place stands a human dramatist pulling human strings. We do not know whether all this could have happened—we do not care. Sufficient unto the day is the comedy thereof! It opens in the manner of a Stanley Houghton comedy. Not far from Copenhagen, in a small Danish village, live three brothers, Lars Kryss, grocer, Niels Kryss, post office official, and Jens Kryss, insurance agent. But although they all work hard they are not prospering. Jens and Niels are still bachelors. Lars, the eldest, has a wife and growing daughter. Into this small world of small worries comes a registered letter from the outer world, America. It appears that a certain Joe Jefferson, who once lived in this village before he emigrated to the States where he has obviously grown rich, is pining for his home. For the pleasure of seeing one of the companions of his youth he is willing to pay \$60,000. Naturally this news causes joy in the Kryss household. But who is to go? Finally, in spite of warnings, Lars agrees to take the "terrible journey" across the ocean. But apparently joy is to be followed quickly by sorrow, for news reaches the anxious family that the boat has gone down in Hamburg harbor with all on board. However, as old Lars had never embarked, having sold his ticket to a stranger, the fun that follows can be imagined. Complications are also increased by the arrival of the American on the scene. He takes a romantic interest in the mourning wife. All ends well, however, and the Kryss family does benefit after all, in spite of the fact that the "brave sea-farer" never fared forth.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Spanish vaudeville and cinema star, Milla, Raquel Meller, will sail for New York soon from Spain.

Houdini is in his last week at the National Theater, New York. The succeeding attraction will be Lew Fields in "Money Business."

"The Great God Brown," by Eugene O'Neill, will open at the Greenwich Village Theater, New York, the week of Jan. 25. The cast includes William Harrigan, Robert Keith, Leona Hogarth and Anne Shoemaker.

"Is Zat So?" has played a full year in New York.

Irene Franklin is at the Hippodrome this week.

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ADELAIDE DRIES ARE SANGUINE

Twice as Many Churches as There Are Hotels in South Australia

ADELAIDE, S. Aus., Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The prohibitionist organizations in this State are working quietly, but systematically for the achievement of their aims. The Temperance Alliance has been waiting as a deputation on the various churches which have been holding their annual congresses, and impressing upon the delegates from all parts of Australia the need for active, unwavering efforts.

The president (the Rev. W. G. Clarke), who is sanguine of ultimate victory over the liquor traffic, and is devoting the whole of his time to the campaign, points out that, as the Alliance is constituted by the churches, and various temperance organizations, it is impossible for it to supersede the churches in the matter of policy. The driving force must come from the churches; and, in that respect, there is the inspiring fact that, although there are 600 hotels in South Australia, and every publican in a propaganda, the State has two churches for every hotel.

"A tide of enthusiasm is rising," says the prohibition president, "which will overcome all opposition to our work." He is advising each church throughout South Australia to form a circle of workers, and educate the people in the general social reform or prohibition.

The Temperance Alliance, which is leading the drive campaign, has announced its belief that there is no better way of combating the evils of the drink traffic than by absolute prohibition, and the key is in the hands of the churches.

EGG PRICES DROP

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—A strong agitation for the imposition of a heavy duty on American eggs has been started by British Columbia poultry men following a serious drop in egg prices here. This price decrease is attributed to the extraordinarily mild weather which has been prevailing on the British Columbia coast and to the dumping of American eggs in eastern Canadian cities which are accustomed to buy their eggs from western producers. Vancouver Island poultry men are planning a mass meeting to demand action by the Federal Government on the egg price question.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

Opposition to the proposition of the Secretary of Labor that aliens within the United States shall be required to register, and to display identity cards when demanded, until such time as they shall become naturalized citizens, seems to be based upon sentimentality rather than upon common sense. And like most mental attitudes, so based, it is characterized by peculiar bitterness and unreason.

At a recent meeting in New York resolutions were adopted denouncing the Alien Registration Bill, now before Congress. Various speakers denounced its provisions as "sarcastic," and some condemned it as a measure which would subject immigrants coming to the United States to the very conditions from which they fled.

We submit, however, that the Congress of the United States is concerned primarily, if not indeed exclusively, with legislation for the advantage of the United States and its citizens. No political obligation rests upon it to make conditions of residence in the United States attractive to people who desire to come here without assuming the obligations of citizenship. It is not making laws to better the condition of Russians, Poles or other aliens. If registration, regulation, even segregation of aliens were shown to be advantageous to the people of the country, any or all of these restrictions upon alien liberties might properly be applied.

The Nation through its Congress has declared that the best interests of the people of the United States are put in jeopardy by unrestricted immigration. A law has now been passed by which the flood of incoming foreigners has been greatly abated, the country as a whole is contented with this law and demands its enforcement. But it is notoriously and widely violated. Immigrants by the thousands are sneaked and smuggled over the borders. The "bootlegging" of aliens has become as much of a recognized trade as the illicit traffic in liquor. An Assistant Secretary of Labor has estimated the number of foreigners illegally in the country as exceeding 1,000,000, while the chairman of the House Immigration Committee would add at least 500,000 to that figure.

There is but one way to reach this situation, namely, to have each immigrant registered on entrance, and provided with an identity card to be produced on demand of proper officials until such time as he becomes a citizen. In this there is not the slightest restriction on the independence of the individual. It is no more "sarcastic" than the demand of a bank that no money shall be paid out except upon presentation of a check and evidence of identity. The immigrant comes to the United States to earn a livelihood under the protection of its laws. It is up to him to make it clear at all times that he did not begin his American life by violating one of those laws.

A committee of the United States Senate has been making, during the last summer, an investigation of the public lands and their administration. Its report will be given to the Senate soon. This will throw into the arena of legislative and public discussion a controversy whose right solution is of vital interest to the whole American people, for it involves the use, management and future protection of the national forests and the remaining public domain belonging to the Nation. The size of the people's interest in the question is shown by the fact that the national forests of the country, exclusive of the vast tracts of Alaska, now contain 135,000,000 acres. On the proper management of this huge estate depend the water supply, the prosperity, and to a large extent the general well-being of millions now and of more millions in the near future.

Little of the testimony that has been given to the Senate committee has reached the public through the newspapers. The discussions that will follow the report to the Senate will go far toward enlightening public opinion on the subject, and will aid in the attainment of a solution of the problem that will be in the interest of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of a few. For an understanding of the situation the fundamentals of the controversy should be known to the people. Without that knowledge, public opinion, which ultimately will decide the issue, is very likely to be confused and misled by statements and arguments that are sure to be made in the Senate.

A clear exposition of the basic elements of the question is given in the January number of American Forests and Forest Life, the magazine of the American Forestry Association, by Henry S. Graves, former chief of the United States Forest Service. The disinterested character of the Forestry Association, which backs the magazine, and the long experience of Mr. Graves, which qualifies him as an expert on the subject, guarantee that the facts given in the article are accurate and the arguments advanced worthy of respect. After explaining that the general problem involved is that of regulating the grazing of live stock on the national forests, Mr. Graves concisely gives the nub of the situation thus:

The particular question that precipitated the present controversy relates to the fees charged by the Government for the privilege of grazing cattle and sheep on the national forests. This does not impress one as a cause for a nation-wide conservation fight such as we seem to have ahead of us. Under the surface, however, there is a real issue and one of vital national concern. The fundamental question at stake is whether the national forests are to be retained under the full control of the Government with the right to adjust the uses of the lands for grazing or other purposes in accordance with the interests of the public.

The stockmen are demanding a system of leases which in reality would amount to prescriptive rights or easements, something that cannot be permitted without jeopardizing the primary objectives of the national forests. So long as grazing is well handled, there is no injury to the forests and range. The moment there is a let-up in the efficiency of the supervision and inspection of the grazing, damage begins. Under proper and constant control, stock grazing on the national forests is a public

benefit. If that control is withdrawn or weakened, grazing is a destructive agency and dangerous to the public welfare.

Mr. Graves points out that the one fact to be kept definitely in mind is that in this discussion the country is dealing with public reservations set aside for forest production and watersheds protection. The issue does not involve lands set aside for range purposes. The problem is first of all not one of grazing but of woods and water. The stockmen and their advocates are striving to reverse this situation. By seeking a transfer of the national forests from their present control and the adoption of a system of leases that would mean private ownership, they would turn the great woods of the people into pastures, remove them from government supervision and hand them over to commercial exploitation with consequent immeasurable injury to the lumber supply and the water supply of the future.

The public should bear these simple facts in thought, both as guides through the mazes of the coming discussions in Congress, and to enable it to see clearly where the interests of the people at large really lie.

The year 1925 was for France one of the most difficult years in the history of the Third Republic. Even the war years were not more menacing. Yet there are also the most magnificent results to be recorded, which may determine the whole future of Europe, and taken as a whole the outlook is exceedingly promising. If one draws up a sort of balance sheet of profits and losses, the profits would seem by far to outweigh the losses.

To take the financial situation first, unpleasant as has been the experience of the year, it may prove to be good for France to have learned lessons which were needed. Before France can put its financial house in order, it is necessary that the country should realize that fiscal confusion may mean social upheaval. When 1925 opened, M. Herriot was in power. He had won for himself a world-wide reputation as a peacemaker. Unhappily, he had neglected the vital problem of finances. Unable to face the facts and to bring the country to face them, he and his Finance Minister, M. Clémentel, resorted to inflation, and to cover up the inflation there was a falsification of the weekly returns of the Banque de France which went far to destroy a confidence already shaken by certain imprudent policies.

M. Painlevé succeeded M. Herriot and chose as his Finance Minister M. Caillaux, who had been condemned by the High Court on charges relating to his activities during the war, but who was now rehabilitated in French eyes. M. Painlevé aimed at appeasement, and for some time succeeded in his purpose. Around M. Caillaux there had been woven the legend of a financial magician. This legend did not serve him well, for the country was inclined to look for "miracles," and when M. Caillaux showed that he was unable to perform "miracles" and merely meant to proceed cautiously, slowly, and conservatively, there was disappointment. Perhaps M. Caillaux proceeded too cautiously, slowly, and conservatively. One bold stroke he did make: it was to try to bring about a settlement of international debts in London and in Washington. He did his best, but he made what appear in retrospect to be mistakes. Nevertheless, if M. Caillaux did not himself succeed, he made the path of his successor easier.

M. Painlevé, with M. Bonnet for collaborator, then took up the task of preparing a comprehensive scheme. He neglected—as French financiers generally have neglected—the elementary duty of preparing a punctual and balanced budget. He confined his attention to the establishment of a sinking fund, alimented by heavy taxation, which would redeem the floating debt. His plan for a sinking fund was rejected and the budget for 1926, which should be passed before the end of 1925, was left in abeyance.

M. Briand was next persuaded to become Prime Minister, with M. Loucheur as Finance Minister. M. Loucheur also directed his attention toward the fixed idea of a sinking fund, forgetting the need of "buckling" the budget. There was a revolt against his taxation proposals, which it was urged involved the ruin of French industry. He too had to go, but not before he had once more passed measures of inflation with the franc tumbling swiftly and France at last aroused to the fiscal danger. M. Doumer, who was thereupon chosen by M. Briand, had a better appreciation of the budgetary necessities, but he was badly received and denounced as anti-democratic in his methods of taxation, which consisted chiefly in doubling the sales tax.

It is with no complacency that we retrace the course of these events; yet toward the end of the year there was a revival of fiscal patriotism when the industrialists of the North voluntarily proposed to place at the disposition of the Government a tithe of their turnover as a pledge upon which a foreign loan might be raised. Whatever is to be said for or against this offer, one must welcome it as a sign of a clearer consciousness of French financial needs. It is further to be noted that the situation was worsened by costly wars which France felt itself obliged to undertake in Syria and in Morocco—wars which France could not afford but which perhaps it was unable to avoid, although the administration must be blamed for unquestionable blunders.

There was also a growing feeling in the country that Parliament had become effete, that Parliament with its interminable discussions, its conflict of parties, its intrigues, its personal rivalries, was incompetent. The whole democratic system, or rather the system of parliamentary representation, is challenged in France as it has not been challenged in the Western countries since the middle of the last century. All kinds of extra-parliamentary bodies are intervening, and Communism and Fascism are gaining ground. It is for Parliament thus tested to demonstrate that its defects are merely incidental and not fundamental.

In foreign affairs, however, France has been much happier. There has been witnessed what many people believe to be the abandonment of

the age-long feud between France and Germany. With remarkable skill and perseverance M. Briand, striving against odds, did much to bring to fruition the Locarno Pact, by which France and Germany resolve not to enter into conflict with each other for the alteration of frontiers and promise to submit all other controversies to arbitration. Poland and other countries will also arbitrate their differences with Germany. England has undertaken specific engagements, and it is difficult to declare whether greater credit is due to England for the success of the negotiations than to France, or to France than Germany. Time alone will show the precise value of the arrangements which were entered into, but they have at any rate the significance of a generous gesture and should assure peace in our time in western Europe. France showed itself to be a peacemaker elsewhere on the Continent, and the charge of militarism which was too freely brought against France is shown to be undeserved.

In spite then of the difficulties which France faces at the beginning of 1926, difficulties which demand courage and vision if they are to be overcome, the prospect is not discouraging. The year 1925 has been a year of trial—we may hope, that 1926 will be a year of triumph.

Despite the fact that a majority of the members of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate approve, with some slight exceptions, the federal tax reduction bill passed by the House of Representatives, it is now apparent that minority members of that body, comprising the Democrats, will undertake to compel important amendments. Thus the history of income-tax legislation as it was written in the last Congress, when minority members and adherents of the so-called Farm Bloc were able to overrule the plainly expressed wishes of Administration leaders, may be repeated. As a result of that action a measure which did not conform to the program proposed by those who are in a position to forecast the effects of drastic revenue legislation was set aside.

Now, unless the supporters of the Administration plan are able to rally their full party strength, it seems likely that a determined effort will be made under Democratic leadership to increase the total of tax reduction, while at the same time changing to a considerable extent the proposed surtax levies. Now, as then, Secretary Mellon, of the Treasury, insists that as an encouragement to industry and to the investment of capital in such producing industries as will give employment to wage earners, thus recalling wealth now represented by tax-free securities, the general welfare of the people and of the country as a whole will be advanced. He has attempted to show, and his estimates have been approved by the Director of the Budget, that any reduction in taxes beyond the proposed total of \$330,000,000 a year would be unwise. This sum represents the estimated surplus which would result from the application of existing rates.

It is a fair presumption, we believe, that the people of the United States, assured this liberal lightning of the load of taxation, with the prospect of still further relief when conditions permit, prefer to place dependence upon the estimates of Secretary Mellon and his advisers rather than upon the more or less unofficial calculations of ambitious members of the Senate Finance Committee.

There remains to be satisfactorily adjusted, however, the perplexing problem of estate taxation, involving the conflicting rights of national and state authorities in imposing burdensome double assessments. But there are encouraging indications that a satisfactory solution of the problem will soon be reached. The injustice of the prevailing system has been made apparent, and the first step has thus been taken in the right direction. It is said that Secretary Mellon, who probably reflects the Administration attitude, favors the repeal of the federal estate tax clause by a Senate amendment to the pending measure.

Editorial Notes

The thirty-second annual report of the chief factory inspector of Rhode Island, Ellery P. Hudson, was presented to the General Assembly of that State the other day, and showed a decrease of approximately 1275 in the number of children employed during the last year, the year's total being 2682. This total is the smallest reported since the formation of the factory inspector's department, and shows a decrease since 1918 of 67 per cent. All of this is heartening and good. But one little additional sentence which cast a wonderful light upon the situation will doubtless escape the attention of many perusing the report—and perchance it may be intentionally overlooked by some. It is to the effect that it is the opinion of the factory inspector that this falling off is "largely caused by the absence of the legalized saloon which has resulted in a larger number of full pay envelopes reaching the homes of workers and minimizing the necessity of the children's wages for the support of the household." Good for prohibition.

In view of the fact that the Foundling Hospital in London is being removed in a few months to Redhill, it is not a matter of wonder that the carol singing by its boys and girls this season was unusually well attended. For the singing which was under the direction of Dr. Davan Wetton, who started the custom some thirty years ago, and who has been the institution's organist and director of music during those years, thus presented to its hearers the additional interest of being the last that would be offered in the London building. An unusually good blend of old and modern carols was on the program, and probably there were not many present who had ever before heard one of the most curious, dating back to the fourteenth century. It was called "Unto us is born a Son," and the final verse included this quaint ditty:

O and A and A and O
Cum cantibus in choro
Let our merry organ go
Benedicimus Domino.

An Atlantic Reverie

What is a mere eight days at sea? Nothing. The steward, who thinks this is a splendid trip with the wind milly sea southeast for three days and the sea tingling, haleon grained with ripples as with the visible blue vibrations of an oceanic lute—the steward says, I ought to have been there on the outward journey from Liverpool. Then she threw herself about. Then she pitched like a seesaw, was thrown from mountain to mountain.

Eight days, indeed! Three days off New York, in the core of the gale, they picked up a schooner fifty days out of Cadiz, trying to make St. John's. She had already been in sight of land, but the gale had blown her back. There was a crew of five Spaniards on board, and the captain was English. They were going to take in a cargo of salted fish, and owing to the storm had run short of food and had not nothing to eat for three days.

But invisible bonds of help tie ship to ship in the Atlantic. The schooner was aided. We ourselves are in wireless call of twenty ships. Our weighty circle of ocean is empty, but the air is tingling with friendly, lively voices.

So eight days are nothing, but translate them into 192 hours and they are an unvaried endlessness. In the morning the half awake skiffish with the steward, who has you at his mercy. He is a superior being, who tells you only what pleases him, and that in indignant deprecatory tones, as though he wouldn't give tuppence for the whole boatload of us.

He has the air of a keeper. He loves the sound of a foghorn, and of the rising of the sea, for it spurs him to telling lugubrious stories. His words are few, draw a picture and leave the rest to you. One morning when there are high voices in the corridor, it is:

"Good morning, sir. Them Irish wimmin is at it again." And exit.

Another morning it is:

"Morning, sir. Now America's a strange muddle of a place. Full of Italians." With the Englishman's scorn for foreigners. And exit.

Or again it is:

"Fine morning, sir. Was you ever in South America? Bonos Aires, now, that's a fine place. The British oughter 'ave took it." And drops his eyelids with a neat disdain; an incorrigible imperialist, as nearly all men who travel are.

Then comes the perfunctory dressing, which is hurried through, although there is all day to do it in, to be followed by the climb upon deck, where the stretched glare of sea and sky rebuff like a wind, the first shiver and the brisk stamp up and down to get used to one's legs again.

One notes the rhythmic fall and lift of the stern and the level flight of the still following sea gulls. One hears the raw hiss of the surf and gazes in defeated bewilderment at the heavy, malleable water, the thought unable to grasp or to define to itself that inexplicable interplay of motions and labyrinthine eddying.

We go to look at the chart, comment on wind and sea and distances, poke our noses into the library, watch dignified people play quito—survey our little world, in fact, and feel satisfaction the equal pendulum roll of the boat. Then we open a novel and shut out our world. Insulated from its interminable strife, we now cavendish upon it indulgently, are amused by the erratic footsteps of mankind, and merge ourselves experimentally into the joys and woes of mysterious, suggested characters moving noiselessly in a half light. It is like sitting in a room lighted only by firelight, or by one tall candle.

Yet we keep one foot, as it were, in our own pulling and releasing world, for we have an ear for the luncheon gong. It whangs in dull, brassy crescendo. We put the novel aside and wake up to our world, which seems colder, drier than the warm imagined one.

There is a tinkling vibration in the dining room, like the fitful shuddering of a tambourine. A voice sweeps out, the pervasive tidal whisper of the Lancashire lady who in a north country stage whisper tells us grimly we must wish as we eat our mince pies, and elaborately sets the example, hitting her pie till the fork squeaks on the plate, and saying, "Here's to wishing for what we know we'll never get." This would be sheer pessimism in others, but in the Lancashire lady it is a raw and breezy optimism. She elbows her neighbor and laughs like the sea.

In the afternoon we sink into our novel again, set our

countenances for this other world, enjoy a romantic, vicarious existence in the half light. Tiring of it in the end, we get up and walk about, but it takes long to rid ourselves of the novel.

It is the Forsyte Saga, and as we stare at the ocean we can see only London and Surrey; and Soames is the chief steward, and Jon is playing in the sky, and everywhere we look Irene's mysterious, brooding figure stands; till we shake ourselves like a dog after his sleep, stretch our eyes and force the incredible mirage away from us. The sea appears once more.

There is an opaque and molten swell on. It lifts itself into successive ridges of water with low peaks and craters of foam. A reluctant lava seems to flow evenly and thinly down from these towering craters, a highly polished and sculptured lava moving down the area of the waves. Below us, by the ship's walls, is spread out a tilting map of looped, tagged and distended foam, like Ophelia's hair floating, or the white liquid veins of green marble.

The top of the water is always ephemeral, mocking the steady gaze with its unrhythmic changes and passing shapes; while beneath this green caprice the ponderous, swinging volumes of ocean are pulling with the central might of gravity. The sky, the sun and the wind touch only the countenance of the sea.

Two men are pacing up and down regimentally. They are talking in fits and starts and between breaths, about Glasgow. They have black mustaches and their faces are golden in the light of the sun, a highly polished and sculptured lava moving down the area of the waves. The sun is on the last of his fall. He is a circle of gold ablaze. He has fired the western ocean, but elsewhere the sea is a silvery, creamy blue, gentle and fragile as pottery. Every ripple shows its shadow. The shadows pause on wave and wave: are the cobalt and indigo footprints of the invisible departing wind. As he turns down to the horizon the sun loses his dazzle of diffused gold, and resolves himself into a simple and empty yellow ring as clear and pure as water.

So he hangs like a bubble till an amber bar meets him in the water, and distended like a pulled bubble, he hesitates, shakes and dips below. The halcyon waters sway over him and the sea gulls, invisible in his light, now appear distinctly over the stern, black wings askance against the west. The sea is empty.

Within 900 miles of the coast of Kerry the orchestra begins to play Irish airs in the evening; already is felt the attraction of Ireland. The returning Irish murmur the choruses. The taciturn English orchestra mingles grave and gay. After "The Dear Little Shamrock," they hurry through "The Wearing of the Green," taking the sting out of it, and jump processionally to "The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls." The Lancashire lady doesn't approve of this sentimental music; plays Patience desperately in a corner and is loudly disappointed when the orchestra goes away. Kerry 900 gals, empty miles away—

Clouds slant over us during the night and the wind has risen to the northeast. We hear the tireless monody of the engines, hour after hour, and are lulled by them. The steward comes in and says:

"Stewy morning, sir. Some of them girls can hardly read or write. Now, where do they get their passage money from?" And exit, leaving us to think that over.

We step up to the porthole. The sea has mounted and now flows enormously against us. The woodwork lurches and creaks, and we swing like a hammock. The boat is loud with resistance and straining. Foam is at the jaws of the unleashed water which seuds like a tremendous pack of hounds.

The waves are masterful, slate gray, and oddly luminous. They flash and glare in the sun. They swarm in ranges and systems and watersheds. They mount, tremble and collapse, merge and mount again. They perform deep curves, open into gulfs, withdraw into hollows, rise in slipping tablelands and subside into polished caverns; are quarried like quartz, and catching the sun in their crests are brief, translucent heaps of emerald, which pause, tip over, crumble and disintegrate into churned foam like snow in the thaw.

The spray leaps up and drops in unfinished trajectories. The endless wind hums like a loom weaving between sky and sea.

Two more days, two more nights. V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris
In the theatrical world an uproar has been caused by the refusal of the Comédie Française to produce the works of two authors submitted to the national establishment. One was a play by Romain Rolland, with Danton for theme; the other was a play by Jules Romains, entitled "Le Dictateur." Both authors have a world-wide reputation, and that they should not be admitted to the Comédie Française is held to be to the discredit of the authorities. There is no question of the quality of the dramas. In the case of Jules Romains, the reading committee unanimously addressed its congratulations to him. The real reason is that the Comédie Française is afraid of manifestations of a political character. The very name "Le Dictateur" has curious connotations in these uncertain days. M. Romains declares that, far from having any propagandist intention, his piece was actually written before the war. Nevertheless, the suggestion that the play is Fascist in tone, while M. Rolland's "Danton" is pacifist in tone, is sufficient to bring about their rejection. A private company can take whatever risks it pleases, but the State Theater must aim at pleasing all sections of the community.

A new school of salesmanship in which American methods are taught has been opened in Paris. Its director recently visited Boston, Mass., and studied the methods employed there, especially those of the Prince School. Store organization, the methods of selling, the variety of materials, how to distinguish textures, rapid calculation, foreign languages, a smattering of law, and so forth, are among the subjects which are treated. A saying of Edward A. Filene is adopted as a watchword: "The art of selling consists in getting rid of merchandise, which will not come back, to customers who will always come back." In point of fact, there is much room for improvement in all the French stores, which have somewhat antiquated systems of service and of payment.

The Navire d'Argent is one of the most interesting of the newer revues in the French language. It is giving a complete list of works which have been translated from the English language into French—a formidable task. It is directed by Mlle. Adrienne Monnier, who not many years ago opened the first of the little bookshops which are not content to sell books but also provide a meeting place for lovers of letters. All the younger French authors are to be found in this Salon Biblique, which is situated near the Odéon and which is marked by the sign "La Maison des Amis des Livres." Often, of course, libraries and book stores know very little about the wares they handle except from the commercial point of view, but it is the business of Mademoiselle Monnier and her assistants to give advice about the lesser known as well as about the popular authors and to help the really worthy writers.

In its attempts at economy the French Government has appointed a special commission to make an inventory of all the real estate in the possession of the public with a view to its conversion into cash. It has already been discovered that many buildings and much land exist which are not properly used and which might be disposed of advantageously. In Paris alone it is estimated that 200,000 square meters of ground can be sold at good prices. In the Avenue de Saint-Mandé, for example, a large plot

is solely used to enable purchasers of agricultural machinery to make free trials. In the Boulevard Victor is another large piece of ground containing a pond in which boats submitted to the Ministry of Marine by inventors are tested. There is a great deal of other property in Paris and in the provinces which is utilized in a way which brings in returns which in the present state of the exchequer would be by no means negligible.

What is described as the world's speed record for typewriting has been set up in Paris by a British girl, Miss Mitchell, who already held the championship of Europe. She took part in a competition for men and women organized by the Association Professionnelle des Dactylographes Français. A quarter of an hour's copying at first sight formed part of the test. Miss Mitchell attained a speed of 853 correct taps a minute. It will be remarked that while earlier tests were made on the basis of words, the present competition is on the basis of taps—that is to say, of letters and of spaces. It may be doubted whether on the old basis the performance is the best that has been put up, but without question Miss Mitchell's record is remarkable.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Public Interest in Motor Truck Taxes"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Probably the writer scarcely could be called a part of the "public" which has an "interest in motor truck taxes," as outlined in your recent editorial on this subject. However, those who make or sell this "revolutionary land transportation," either in whole or in part, have, or should have, a parallel interest. The absence of an adequate system of such taxation is the main obstacle in the way of an even more colossal broadening of this mode of travel and haulage than has been witnessed to date.

Although the writer hails from a state which does not look with favor upon a gasoline tax, it does seem to him that such a tax would more adequately compensate the highway builders (the taxpayer public) than would either a tax upon the earnings of, or the gross tonnage carried by, the individuals or corporations using the highways for their convenience in this transportation.

Such a tax would assure the fair share being paid by the unsuccessful carrier who accomplishes his share of highway destruction, as does the carrier who shows earnings instead of losses. Also a gasoline tax would collect proportionately as would a gross tonnage levy and leave no temptation to overload the truck or bus, which unquestionably increases the rate of highway destruction. Furthermore, this tax would give an adequate stimulus to improve design as well as maintenance, so that efficient operation could be assured. Our stimulus is not now as strong as it would be were we not blessed with such bountiful supplies of petroleum.

The writer does not advance the above as other than a small help toward a more rapid acceptance by the older "common carriers" of automotive transportation as a fair rival.
F. R. S.

Park Ridge, Ill.